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GENERAL NEWS.

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

The President and Party in Boston.

The Robbed Express Messenger—The Pugilists, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The Great Strike.

CHICAGO, 8.—At 10 o'clock this morning the first and second regiments marched from the armory to the Lake Shore station, and from there they will at once be transported to the stock yards. There has been no serious disturbance at the yards yet, but the assaults on the non-union men are growing more frequent. As the morning progressed the crowds surrounding the the entrances to the yards increased, strikers became more obstinate and the deputy sheriffs found greater difficulty in dispersing them. Armour & Co., had about 150 of their old men, who have refused to strike, at work killing hogs, but this was the only hog house in the yards running. Knight of Labor Barry said he had not as yet been able to get at all the facts in regard to the strike and did not know what action he would take. He proposed, however, to have a talk with the packers during the day, and hoped to soon bring about an amicable settlement of the trouble.

About 9 o'clock the crowd at the yards

GOT MORE TURBULENT,

and assaults on the non-union men became more frequent. One man who was on his way to Fowler's packing house was intercepted while walking over the viaduct which leads to the house. Three or four men picked him up and threw him over on the ground below, a distance of over 30 feet. He was very badly injured.

The Chicago packers have declared war upon all labor organizations, and this afternoon signed resolutions declaring that hereafter none of them would employ any man connected with any labor organization. The following is the resolution signed by every packer at the stock yards:

WHEREAS, It is evident that many men are willing to work, but are prevented by the action of the labor organizations; and,

WHEREAS, The packers are brought face to face with the fact that their men are absolutely controlled by such organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not employ any man who is a member of said organizations.

(Signed) Armour & Co., Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago Packing and P. Co., John Morrell & Co., Allerton Packing Co., Botsford Packing Co., Hally Brothers, Robert Warren & Co., Jones & Stlies, Morgan & Healey, Silberhorn & Co., L. B. Dond & Co., International Packing Co., G. B. Baldwin & Co., Underwood & Co., Flagg, Hoofman & Co., W. Butchers Sons and John Cudahay.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by Sheriff Hanchett:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after November 9th and until further notice, entrance to Packing Town will be open for the admission of all men who desire to go to work and for all persons who desire to do business with the packing houses or in the stock yards. No other persons will be admitted. Ample protection will be furnished for all the men who desire to go to work.

At 8:15 this evening an Associated Press reporter arrived direct from Packing Town headquarters of the First and Second Regiments, I. N. G.

At 7:30 all was perfectly quiet in the vicinity of the stock yards. No disturbance had occurred during the day, and there were no grounds for fears of any during the night. The neighborhood is now deserted, save for the First and Second Regiments of the State Militia stationed there and the Sheriff's deputies and Pinkerton men who have been on guard duty since the trouble commenced. Late this afternoon, about the time the packing houses were closing for the night, the First Infantry patrolled the yard and approaches to the packing district, while the Second Regiment marched up Root Street to the intersection of Halstad. In this way the

ENTIRE FIELD WAS COVERED,

but not the slightest indications of mob violence or molestation of non-Union employees were met with. The strikers express satisfaction at the arrival of the militia, whose presence they claim to prefer to that of the Pinkerton men. To-night the strikers issued a circular warning the men to keep away from the packing houses, and urging upon their members the necessity of "boycotting liquor" if they hoped to win the fight.

The saloons in the town of Lake were all closed at 8 o'clock to-night, by order of the Sheriff. There were few people on the streets after 6 o'clock, and at 11 everything was as quiet as if no strike existed.

At the yards the only unusual sound was the tread of the sentries and the songs from improvised quartettes in the camp of the militia. The yards are brilliantly lit by the electric lights erected since the inauguration of the labor troubles.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Knights of Labor was in session all day, and until late in the evening. The secrecy of their proceedings was guarded even more rigidly than usual. One of the members said they had considered the co-operative plan and were in receipt of offers of substantial backing should it be decided by the Knights to begin operations in the packing business under that system.

Mr. Berry, who is representing Powderly and the Knights of Labor General Executive Board, said to-night that he considered the situation a very serious one, and he looked for a protracted strike. He said the order to strike was regular, and offered the following statement to the public as an official utterance on the subject:

To whom it may concern:

In justice to ourselves and the 25,000 men whom we represent, we desire to make a few statements and correct some erroneous impressions. The committee having the last strike in charge made all efforts consistent with knighthood to compromise the difficulty. The packers were offered the following proposition, which they treated with contempt:

First—The technical recognition of the 8-hour per day rule, the employees promising to work overtime as much as the packers deemed necessary.

Second—The reduction in pay, sufficient to balance any loss which might be incidental to such an arrangement.

THESE NEGOTIATIONS FAILING,

certain packers assured the committee that if the men would return to the ten hour plan for a few weeks, that they (the packers) would withdraw from the Packers Association and return to the eight-hour system. Authorized representatives of the Packers have since notified us that no member of the Association had the right to take such action. We have positive proof that Mr. P. D. Armour desires no settlement on any basis whatever. He is fighting for another object. The agreement which he requires all men to sign who return to his employ, throws light upon his motives. That agreement is as follows: "I do faithfully promise that I will renounce allegiance to all labor organizations, and that I will deposit from my wages the sum of three dollars weekly until the total has reached one hundred dollars, and that I will not leave this firm except on two weeks' notice on my part, under the penalty of forfeiting all the money so deposited." We are censured for not putting the houses in order, a precedent which was established at the last strike. At that time Mr. Granville Sawyer, a member of the Executive Board of District No. 57, was asked by Mr. Cudahy to clean up his houses. Sawyer raised volunteers among the men and did the work to Cudahy's satisfaction. Next day

AN INJUNCTION

was placed an Sawyer restraining him from entering the yards. That is one and an all-sufficient reason for declining to assist the packers in this respect. No agreement was ever made between the packers and Executive Board of the Cattle Butchers' Association. The packers offered a schedule based on the ten-hour system and signed it, but the butchers' committee rejected the proposition. The order to strike was the work of no one man nor any few men. It was in response to the unanimous demand of 25,000 men, who were perfectly represented in the deliberations of the committee which issued that order. Believing that this statement will give the public a better understanding of some complications of the problem, we subscribe ourselves respectfully,

[Signed] EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE K. OF L.
M. A. MARSHALL, Secretary.

The President in Boston.

BOSTON, 8.—As the President and party proceeded a cordon of police led the way, and after them came the carriages guarded by militia, and thus they swung into Beech Street. Cheers greeted the President along the streets which were lined with people. The President acknowledged the enthusiasm, again and again smiling, and frequently lifting his hat. As the carriages turned the corner of the Common on Boylston Street, a salute of twenty-one guns was given. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the party at the Vendome Hotel and cheers went up as the President and Governor ascended the steps. The exterior of the hotel was finely decorated with the national colors and the room in which the break fast was served with a beautiful wealth of flowers, the floral decorations probably eclipsing anything of the kind ever seen in Boston. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. O'Brien, wife of the Mayor, and Mrs. Robinson were present. The breakfast was

AN ELEGANT AFFAIR.

At 8:45 the President, the Governor and General Dalton took seats in a carriage drawn by four prancing white horses. The remainder of the party were placed in carriages and the procession started. The battery boomed forth a salute. The procession moved radidly on its way to Cambridge. Every street through which it passed was thronged with people, and cheer after cheer went up as the carriage rolled by. When the city proper had been passed through and the bridge reached, the cavalcade struck a lively pace and rattled away to Cambridge.

The party will leave Cambridge about 4 p. m., coming to Faneuil Hall. After a reception there, the President will hold another at the Hotel Vendome, and will then take the 10:30 train for New York.

The Presidential party arrived at Harvard College soon after 10 o'clock and were received at Gore Hall by President Eliot. The procession to Sander's Theater was then immediately formed. It was some time before all were accommodated in the building, but at length the exercises opened with a prayer by Rev. Francis G. Peabody.

THE ORATION

was delivered by James Russell Lowell, who delivered a very long classical address. Alluding to President Cleveland, he said:

"His presence is a signal honor to us, and to us all I may say a personal gratification. We have no politics here, but the sons of Harvard all belong to one party which admires courage, strength of purpose and fidelity to duty, and which respects wherever he may be found the *justum et tacentem propositi virum*, who knows how to withstand the *civum ordor prava jubenti*. He has left the helm of State to be with us here, and so long as it is entrusted to his hands we are sure that should a storm come, we will say with Seneca's pilot, 'Oh, Neptune, you may save if you will, but whatever happens I shall keep my rudder true.'"

At the close of Lowell's address, the chorus rendered Beethoven's "The Heavens proclaim Him." The peon of the day was read by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," was then sung by the chorus. A number of honorary degrees were then conferred by President Eliot, the exercises closing with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Peabody. Members of the alumni and invited guests then adjourned to Memorial Hall, where a banquet was spread.

THE PRESIDENT

and Mrs. Cleveland visited President and Mrs. Eliot at their home. Members of the various associations, with their invited guests, took up the line of march to Memorial Hall, which was soon reached. The invited guests were the first to enter and were saluted with a song by the anniversary chorus. President Cleveland entered the hall and walked to his place by the side of Judge Devens. No hall in New England, probably, ever held such an array of distinguished men. The President's table was surrounded with the faces of men whose names are household words all over America, and many of them such throughout the civilized world. President Cleveland sat with Secretary Bayard on his right and Governor Robinson on his left. At the President's table were seated the following distinguished guests:

Secretary of War Endicott, Secretary of the Navy Whitney, Secretary of the Interior Lamar, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, United States Senator Hoar, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Prof. Rudolfo Lanciane of the University of Rome, Hon. James Russell Lowell, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Francis Parkman, Prof. James B. Thayer, Alexander Agassiz, George Wm. Curtis, Hon. Charles Devens, President Charles W. Eliot, President Timothy Dwight of Yale College, Dr. Charles Taylor of the University of Cambridge, (England), President James B. Angle, Rev. Manuel Creighton of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (England), Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair of the

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

and others. Although the hour set for the banquet was 2:30, it was 3 o'clock before Judge Devens, president of the day, was enabled to call the company to order. When he finally did so, there were 1,200 persons seated at the long tables, and then all had not been accommodated. Prof. Alex. McKenzie, of the First Church, Cambridge, invoked the divine blessing, and the banquet began.

While dinner was in progress, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, attended by Mrs. Endicott and the wife of President Eliot, of Harvard, entered one of the galleries with a number of other invited guests, and was enthusiastically received by those present.

At the close of the banquet the alumni sang "St. Martin" in chorus, after which President Devens arose and delivered an address of introduction, in the course of which

HE SAID:

"It is well to meet in this day of prosperity in this our Massachusetts, and in the mighty nation of which she is a component part. We look back to the day when this college was founded and to the various teachers of the colony who assembled at that time. What was said at that time we find no record of, but what they did we now see. What may be the future of this University, the alumni must determine. There must come changes. Surely science and our English tongue must find more consideration in the future, but those tongues of the past cannot be ignored. We believe to-day that the college has fulfilled in a large measure the high purposes of its founders. In all fields have her sons been faithful to their country. All the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts were sons of Harvard, and in every time of doubt and of peril, the sons of Harvard have come forward with their counsel to guide and help by their wisdom and presence. If the sons of Harvard are as faithful in the future as in the past, the University will go on increasing in prosperity and follow that very simple word which forms its motto 'Veritas.'"

At the conclusion of Judge Devens' address, the audience rose, and led by the anniversary chorus sang "Fair Harvard," with great spirit.

PRESIDENT DEVENS

then gave as the first sentiment "Our *Alma Mater*," calling upon President Eliot to respond. In the course of his address Mr. Eliot said:

"At this high festival in which the tender recollections and hopeful anticipations, the thanksgivings for the past and the aspirations for the future are mingling, we all think first, of our beloved country—

'Old at our birth, new as the springing hours,
Shrine of our weakness, fortress of our powers,
Consoler, kindler, peerless 'mid her peers.'

And we salute him who here honorably represents her."

[Here Chief Marshal Lee proposed three cheers for the President, which were heartily given.]

"Next we give thanks and praises to Massachusetts. Her's was the far-seeing and far-reaching act we celebrate; her's was the generative deed, done in loneliness and poverty, but in faith. To day 50,000,000 people in wealth and strength and liberty share its fruits. We greet the representatives of other institutions of learning who have come to rejoice with us, and we welcome the men distinguished in public service and the professions, in letters, science or art, whose favoring presence adds lustre to our assembly."

President Eliot closed amid applause.

The sentiment, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was responded to by Governor

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

At its close President Devens, in a felicitous speech in which he eulogized the qualities of the Nation's Chief, introduced President Cleveland, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I find myself to-day in a company to which I am much unused, and when I realize the alumni of the oldest college in the land surrounding, in their right of sonship, the maternal board to which I am but an invited guest, the reflection that for me there exists no *Alma Mater* gives rise to a feeling of regret, which is kindly tempered only by the cordiality of your welcome and your reassuring kindness. If the fact is recalled that only twelve of the twenty-one of my predecessors in office had the advantage of a collegiate or university education, the proof is presented of the democratic sense of our people, rather than an argument against the supreme value of the best and most liberal education in high public positions. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for any space or distance between the walks of the most classical education, and the ways that lead to a political place. Any disinclination on the part of the most learned and cultured of our citizens to mingle

IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

and the consequent abandonment of political activity to those who have but little regard for the student and scholar in politics, are not favorable conditions under a government such as ours, and if they have existed to a damaging extent, very recent events appear to indicate that education and conservatism are to be hereafter more plainly heard in the expression of the popular will. Surely, the splendid destiny that awaits the patriotic effort on behalf of our country, will be the sooner reached, if the best of our thinkers and educated men shall deem it a solemn duty of citizenship to actively and practically engage in political affairs, and the force and power of their thought and learning shall be willingly or unwillingly acknowledged in party management. If I aim to speak of the President of the United States I desire to mention as the most pleasant and characteristic feature of our system of Government, the nearness of the people to their President and other high officials. The close view afforded our citizens of the acts and conduct of those for whom they have entrusted their interests, serves as a regulator and check upon temptation and pressure in office, and is a constant reminder that

DILIGENCE AND FAITHFULNESS

are the measure of public duty, and such relation between the President and the people ought to leave but little room in the popular judgment and conscience for unjust and false accusations and for malicious slanders invented for the purpose of undermining the people's trust and confidence in the administration of their Government. No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism as to all official acts, but every right thinking man must concede that the President of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which the American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen. This trait of our national character would not be encouraged if, the extent and tendency were fully appreciated of the silly, mean and cowardly lies that are every day found in the columns of certain newspapers, which violate every instinct of American manliness, and in ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer which necessarily makes our President altogether selfish, scheming and untrustworthy. On the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him tend to sober the sense of responsibility. The trust of the American people, and an appreciation of their mission among the

NATIONS OF THE EARTH,

should make him a patriotic man, and the tales of distress which reach him from the humble and lowly and needy and afflicted in every corner of the land, cannot fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sensibility. After all it comes to this: The people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your President, not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country, must assume a part of the responsibility to demonstrate to the world the success of popular government. No man can hide his talents in a napkin, escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites. Be assured, my friends, that the privileges of this day, so full of import, and the enjoyment of this hour, so full of pleasure and its cheerful encouragements will never be forgotten. And in parting with you now, let me express my earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets and neglects his duty to American citizenship will find his *Alma Mater* here.

The President finished his speech amid great enthusiasm, and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" from the band.

President Devens then introduced in turn,

SECRETARIES BAYARD,

Lamar, Whitney and Endicott, who were each received with deafening cheers.

The President and the Cabinet officers then withdrew to attend the public reception at Faneuil Hall. They were escorted by the Lanciers, and reached the hall about 5:45.

The next speaker introduced was Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who responded to the sentiment, "The Founders and Benefactors of Harvard," and with a few valedictory remarks from President Devens, the meeting came to an end.

Faneuil Hall was packed with people to participate in the reception tendered to President Cleveland by the people of Boston. At 5:55 p. m. Mayor O'Brien and the President appeared on the platform. Mr. Cleveland's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause. With the President were Governor Robinson and members of his staff, Collector Saltenstall, Secretaries Bayard and Lamar, private secretary Lamont, Lieutenant-Governor Ames and Lieutenant-Governor-elect Brackett. The general public was then allowed to file across the stage for over an hour, and the people were given an opportunity to

SHAKE HANDS

with the President. When the doors were finally closed, there were almost as many more people waiting for their chance. The President then proceeded to the Hotel Vendome.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the Presidential party from Faneuil Hall, it was nearly 9 o'clock before the doors were opened for the reception, the President having dined in the meantime.

Mrs. Cleveland remained at Cambridge after the exercises of to-day were concluded, and held a private reception at the home of President and Mrs. Eliot, but returned to the Hotel Vendome in season to receive with her husband. It is estimated that 8,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to greet the distinguished guests. For fully two hours a steady tide of humanity poured through the elegant decorated parlor and for each and all the President had a kind word. Mrs. Cleveland's praises were upon all lips. At 11:30 the Presidential party left for Washington in a special train of four sleeping coaches, over the Boston & Albany Road.

THE HONORARY DEGREE

of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Harvard College to-day on George D. Robinson, Governor of Massachusetts, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, Geo. F. Hoar, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, John G. Whittier, and on the presidents of the leading institutions of learning, eminent professors and others to the number of twenty-five.

She Wants Her Boy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8.—Mrs. Lizzie Roots, mother of David S. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger, who was recently robbed on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad a few miles from this city, applied today through her attorneys to Judge Thayer of the Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of her son, who, her petition says, is unlawfully restrained of his liberty by the officials of the Express Company, he being locked in a room of the Southern Hotel against his consent, and that he is constantly in charge or under the eye of a detective. The Court ordered the writ to issue, returnable to-morrow morning.

Negro Insurrection.

GALVESTON, 8.—A special to the *News* from Bremen says: Much excitement was caused to-night by the receipt of a telegram from the citizens' committee at Graball, asking for fifty armed men to be sent to quell the negro insurrection. The men have been sent. It is thought the trouble is the outgrowth of the election row.

Pugilistic.

BOSTON, 8.—Fully 2,500 people braved the cold to-day and journeyed five miles to see Jack Kilrain and Frank Hearld spar at the Herring Run race track. The ring was pitched on the track directly in front of the judge's stand. The two men were in splendid form, Hearld stripping at 176 and Kilrain at 180 pounds. The sun was nearly down when the pugilists made their appearance, and a brisk wind from the northwest made standing on the ground exceedingly unpleasant. When time was called Kilrain at once began to work on the offensive, and after a few moments' sparring, got in three wicked blows on his opponent's face in rapid succession, each bringing blood. Hearld then made one of his furious rushes, but Kilrain dodged him cleverly and they clinched, but in breaking away Kilrain, by a quick movement, landed Hearld squarely on his back in the corner, where he lay bleeding from the mouth and nose and panting heavily, when the police rushed through the ropes and stopped the fight. Kilrain was not touched, while Hearld received a cut on his upper lip and another on his nose. The short work and the two-ounce gloves showed conclusively that the two men

MEANT BUSINESS,

and that instead of wanting scientific points, they wanted to see which was the best slugger. The principals were at once hustled to the club house and the crowd dispersed. There is talk of the fight being finished with bare knuckles to-night.

Louisville, 8.—Tommy Warren, of Louisville, and Patsy O'Leary, of Cincinnati, fought twelve rounds near Mulldrigh Hill, Meade County, for the featheweight championship, $1,000 a side, kid gloves, *Police Gazette* rules. The fight was awarded to Warren on a foul allowed by O'Leary leaving the ring in the twelfth round. A special train with over 1,000 persons left the city early this morning, paying $5 a head to witness the fight. Representatives from Cincinnati, Chicago and the East, numbering fully 5,000, were present and took part in the betting which was one-sided, odds being offered on Warren. The morning was spent in squabbling over the referee. "Chuck" Cawthern, of Louisville, was finally chosen and at 2 o'clock the men, both in fine condition, 118 pounds each, stepped into the ring. Jack Millet, of Cincinnati, seconded O'Leary and Ned Morrill, of Louisville, acted for Warren.

FOREIGN.

WILHELM SICK — TERRIBLE DISTRESS PREDICTED.

German Gossip—Bulgaria.

BERLIN, 8.—The nuptials of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Mecklenburg have taken place in the Palace Chapel at Weimar. Among those present were Crown Prince Frederick William and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia.

Emperor William has a slight cold and is in consequence obliged to forego the proposed hunt at Springe.

The malady of Prince William of Prussia increases alarmingly. The continuous injections in his nose, ears and mouth fail to subdue the accumulating virus.

The Leipsic *Gericht Zeitung* publishes a letter from Bruno Reinsdorf, a New York Socialist, to the convicted compositor, Drobner, stating that owing to the arrest of Most and Schenck, *Freiheit* will be transferred to New Jersey. He says that the authorities in

AMERICA ARE WORSE

toward the Anarchists than are the German police. That the Anarchists are in bitter want of money, and that Most edited and managed the *Freiheit* for five dollars a week. The writer concludes by commenting on the bad state of the cause here, remarking that to say nothing else, Leipsic men appear to lose courage.

The *Dantzig Zeitung* predicts terrible distress during the coming winter. It says that trade is paralyzed and that work is failing everywhere; that the authorities state that the dock yards discharge men weekly, and that in the arm factories there are also many hundreds idle.

A French police agent named Roth and a wine merchant named Georges have been arrested at Arsaur Moselle for decorating the tombs of Frenchmen who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. The prisoners were taken on the train to Metz. Crowds cheered them along the route and upon arriving at Metz they received an ovation. Prince Hohenlohe has advised the Berlin government not to press the charge, but to release the men.

The Sobranje Adjourns.

TIRNOVA, 8.—The Sobranje to-day adopted the Regent's address and adjourned until Wednesday. In the meantime there will be private reunions of the members to discuss the election of a Prince.

Agent N. Y., L. E., and W. R. R., at San Francisco, recommends Red Star Cough Cure.

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