

LABOR'S STRUGGLE.

A Discussion in Which the Knights Carry Off the Honors.

RICHMOND, Va., October 12.—As the delegates assembled in the knights of labor convention this morning a good deal was said which indicated that there is a general desire to hurry the day of final adjournment. Mr. Powderly says there will be much work upon the constitution which will not go to the public. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in curtailing debate so as to facilitate progress in the convention, but the chances are that the revision of the constitution can be completed by Saturday. At this morning's session General Master Workman Powderly was re-elected. The re-election of Grand Master Workman, Powderly, and Grand Master Foreman, Griffiths, at the morning session of the knights of labor convention so whetted the appetites of the delegates for that character of work of choosing officers immediately upon the convening of the convention. The office of secretary-treasurer was divided and Chas. H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass., was elected secretary by a large majority. He was placed in a combination by James Campbell, of Pittsburgh, and seconded by the eloquent Tom O'Reilly, of New York. Frederick Turner, at present secretary-treasurer, was then elected treasurer. There were other candidates, but the voters who they received made their figure in the convention quite insignificant. The election was conducted by ballot and was very tedious. There were the usual acknowledgements by the four officers elected during the day, and after their brief remarks, congratulations. The only officers now to be elected are the secretary of the insurance department and seven members of the executive board. These will be chosen to-morrow. The work of revising the constitution is practically completed. The questions laid before the convention and not acted upon at the time of adjournment will be referred back to the local assemblies. There are a great many subjects to be disposed of yet, although Mr. Powderly upon being asked to-night by the United Press correspondent, when, in his opinion, the convention would finally adjourn, said: "On Saturday morning, most likely." Other officers expressed the same opinion, the desire now being to give the delegates an opportunity to be on the road to their homes before Sunday. Generally the delegates are very well pleased with the result of the work to day, but there are some who are greatly displeased, and freely give vent to their feelings.

"Mr. Powderly does not seem to take so much interest in the subsequent proceedings as he did those in the preliminary," said a delegate this evening. "I observed that he was about his hotel much this afternoon, and that he is not so active as before he was re-elected this forenoon. He should not have been nervous about his re-election," continued the delegate, "for that was a foregone conclusion. The opposition to him was nominal."

"Was there a scramble for the other offices?" was asked. "I never saw such a sight," was the quick reply. "I have attended a great many political and other conventions, elections and caucuses, but I never saw more wire pulling than I have seen here. It was a good deal of cater-hauling, button-holding, and electioneering, and not a little feeling has arisen over it all. For my part I think it was very well managed, and the tenure of office to two years; the officers would destroy our organization in a short time if we had annual elections. You see we labor at a greater disadvantage than political parties on account of patronage, as we have a smaller per cent. of it in proportion to membership and a greater per cent. of ambitious men."

A circular entitled "resolution equalizing the oleomargarine tax," and containing about 4,000 words, is being distributed to-night. It smacks of the work of oleomargarine manufacturers, yet declares that the oleomargarine bill passed at the last session of congress was gotten up and put through for the benefit of the Armour's, and the millionaire dairymen of New York. It contains a resolution offered in the convention on Saturday last and referred to the proper committee saying, "that while we approve of the general objects of the law, we demand the repeal of all its monopolistic, obnoxious and prohibitory clauses." The circular is addressed to the knights of labor, is largely composed of analysis, showing the wholesome and healthy composition of oleomargarine; a comparison of its tax with that on tobacco and whiskey, and closes with this statement: "You pay the tax. The resolution contains no political or partisan appeal. It is for the benefit of you and your brethren in the great cause of labor. Pass it."

In the capitol building this afternoon the color-line and religious problems which confront the knights of labor assumed a pugilistic form and resulted in a terrible encounter between two of the state's employees. One was an anti-Catholic who recently left the knights of labor, and the other a devout member of the Catholic church. The former said he departed from the organization because colored men are admitted to it, and that he would not suffer a practice which made it possible for a negro to black ball a white man, also that of the six secret orders he belonged to there was the greatest secrecy about the knights of labor and he could not see how a Catholic could belong to it, although it seemed that there were a large majority of the knights of labor who were Catholics. He concluded his declamation by roundly denouncing both the Catholic church and the negro element in the order now in session here. The fight was a bloody one demonstrating the earnestness of the two factions.

ALL FOR DRINK.

Monsignor Capel Living in Poverty and Disgrace.

From the western end of the continent is flashed the startling intelligence that Mgr. Thomas John Capel is living in abject poverty at San Francisco, (taoed by fashionable society and his priestly functions taken away from him by his church. It is stated in addition that he is dependent entirely upon his pen for the necessities of life and has devoted himself exclusively to literary work.

In San Francisco he did just what he had previously done in New York and from whomsoever would lend it. At times, it is said, his condition is pitiable in the extreme, but his friends hope he will see better days. He is now in the receipt of a tolerably fair income from his pen, and is able to live without charity. This state of affairs has been brought about by one sad failing which the eminent divine has in common with many other men of genius—a partiality for the fluid which inebriates as well as cheers.

The career of Monsignor Capel has been a particularly brilliant one. He was one of the foremost churchmen in England and exceedingly popular in English society of which he was a distinguished ornament. To a magnificent presence he added a charming suavity of manner, which never failed to impress the most casual observer and gave him that magnetic power over men, which he turned to the advantage of his church. The task of converting to his faith people in high station was one great mission of his life, and he succeeded to a high degree. He was a social king, and was welcomed everywhere. He accomplished wonders in his way, but it was noted that he was developing a taste for the wine cup. No great alarm, however, came out of it until about the time he established the great Catholic public school at Kensington in 1873. He entered that enterprise with the greatest enthusiasm, borrowed extensively to carry out the project, and contracted debts which he was never able to pay. The school did not prove a success, and the matter so preyed upon his mind, it is said, that he partook heavily of wine. The habit grew upon him, and fell under the observation of Cardinal Newman. A conference with that reverend gentleman brought about a temporary reformation in the Monsignor's habits.

About two and a half years ago he arrived in this country, and society threw open its doors to him. He was the social lion of the hour, and no company seemed complete without his presence. He was the great English Catholic, and no attention seemed too great for him.

He had received a special dispensation from the Pope, was free from all religious restrictions, and acknowledged supremacy to no one save the Cardinal. He had a mission to work out, and he was permitted to accomplish it on his peculiar lines.

His mission here was the conversion of prominent society people, and he succeeded almost as well as he did in England. Among those who succumbed to his persuasive mediations and forcible logic was Col. George Bliss. The conversion of the something marvelous by those who enjoyed his friendship, and Monsignor Capel rose still higher in the estimation of his associates.

Ever since his arrival in this country Monsignor Capel has been almost continually the guest of distinguished people in different parts of the country. To their sorrow they noticed the fact that his potations became more frequent as time went on, and finally it attracted the attention of the late Cardinal McCloskey. The cardinal suspended him, and took away from him, his priestly functions. That was settled a year ago, and from that time forward a cloud seemed to hang over the fortunes of the distinguished divine. It lowered and completely enveloped him when he appeared in an intoxicated condition at the famous dinner of the police captains at Delmonico's shortly after. After that dinner some of the guests, with a poor ideal of what constituted practical joking, brought Monsignor Capel to the residence of a lady who had not the entire to fashionable society, and spent some time in social enjoyment. How long he would have staid is a matter of conjecture, but a servant girl, who had not the highest regard for her mistress, called him out into the hall way and whispered to him that the man who was no place for a Catholic clergyman. The thoroughly frightened at the dilemma in which he was placed, he left the house and rewarded the servant girl afterward for her kindly service. The affair came to the ears of the late Cardinal McCloskey, and he, it is said, advised him to leave New York at his earliest convenience.

He did leave, but society had shut its doors upon him before that event. This was not the result of his intemperance, but for a graver offense. Abuse of hospitality was urged against him. It was charged that he had not kept his word in returning large sums of money he had borrowed, and, most serious of all, that he tempted and almost succeeded in persuading two or three young ladies of an excellent family whose guest he was, over whom he exerted an extraordinary influence, to yield up their inheritance. The scheme was detected just as it was almost consummated, and the Monsignor was shown the door. The story soon spread among the elite, and after that he was cordially greeted on all sides, even usually ostracised from society. He wanted the young ladies' fortunes to pay his debts in England and to build up the school in which he still had an absorbing interest. Unable longer to live in New York with honor or profit, Monsignor Capel went lecturing through the west, and settled down finally in San Francisco. The story of his career in New York had, however, preceded him, and society gave him the cold shoulder. He manfully set to work, and is now among the toilers who earn their bread by the exercise of their intellect. Mgr. Capel, although popularly supposed to be an Englishman, was born in Ireland about fifty years ago, and is Irish on one side of his house. His early education was obtained almost entirely through tutors, and when he entered the priesthood, in 1860, he had already acquired a fair name as a fair name as a literateur. It was not, however, until 1870 or thereabout that he acquired a national reputation

throughout England. He is the Mgr. Datschy who Disraeli satirizes in "Lothair." He has written many literary works, all of a religious nature. His worst enemy attributes no dishonest motive to Mgr. Capel, but charges that he has no business capacity whatsoever, and incurs debts which he has no means of liquidating. Of all the moneys which he has received in the course of his eventful career, he has not retained a dollar for his own use, but has spent it for the benefit of his church. For that church his admiration is boundless, and his devotion to it unimpeached.

THE STOCK-YARDS STRIKE.

The Packers Combined (Against the Eight-Hour Movement). CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Mr. Barry, of the arbitration committee appointed by the Knights of Labor to adjust the labor troubles in the stock-yards, said to a reporter this morning that he had hopes of making a settlement to-day. The quiet that has attended the great strike has made thousands of friends for the Knights, to whose efforts the admirable order is due. The importation by Armour & Co. is making some of the strikers restive, and the task of controlling the younger element is becoming more difficult. Everything this morning was as it was yesterday. Armour's beef butchers still remained at work, by order of the Knights, although they are restive under the fact that the cars are being loaded by the clerks and outsiders. The Pinkerton men have completed their culinary apparatus, and will now live entirely in the Washington Butcher's Sons' packing house. They cannot buy anything outside, except at the Transit House, as there is a rigid boycott against them.

Delegate Barry was seen by a reporter at noon to-day, and he said the men have their minds set on the eight-hour rule and will agree to nothing else. We made a proposition this morning to the packers that they adopt the eight-hour rule and the men will agree to work all over time necessary. This will be practically a recognition of the eight-hour question and will be accepted by the men. The packers submitted a proposition that the men work and be paid by the hour. But this will not be accepted as the men are afraid the system will work to their disadvantage, and, if the packers desire to do so, they can give them only an hour or two work a day. I have proposed a meeting with the packers at the Board of Trade this afternoon, and should they accept the proposition the matter will be settled immediately. Should they not meet me, I will take other means to effect a settlement, for this thing must be fixed up quick, as it is all nonsense for Mr. Armour to suppose that his beef butchers will work under the circumstances by which they are now surrounded. If I find that things are as I sometimes suspect they are, and that the packers are playing the waiting game, I will take more energetic measures at once, and on my return to Richmond shall tell the Knights there that Mr. Armour's beef is not as good as it used to be, and we will see how the opinions of two million men throughout the country will effect his trade. It was learned this morning that, in spite of the packers' statement to the contrary, they have combined against the eight-hour movement, and have given bonds of \$50,000 each as a guarantee that they will stick to the ten-hour agreement. Another installment of men was brought from Milwaukee to Mr. Armour's house this morning. This makes about 400 imported men now quartered there. Mr. Armour's representative said the packers would remain firm, and there would be no compromise on their part. Mr. Armour loaded fifty cars yesterday and expected to load forty cars to-day.

A MEDICAL DISCOVERY GREATER THAN SUCCI'S.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Dr. R. C. Fisher, a member of an excellent family, a student of the California Medical College, and a resident of this city, has caused great excitement by his prolonged fasts, which he makes periodically, receiving no other sustenance than that afforded by a sip of a nutrient diet composed of water, and three years ago after many years of close application to medical science. Dr. Fisher states that in specific medication the results hoped for are often prevented by the process of digestion, which interfere with the treatment of the physician. To alleviate this prolonged fast is necessary; hence the inestimable value of a preparation possessing the virtues attributed to Dr. Fisher's discovery. The doctor challenges any committee that may be selected by the press or by physicians having a State reputation, to submit him to a test, and in the event of failure he will accept notorious condemnation as his just deserts. The superiority of Fisher's nutrient over Succi's preparation lies in the fact that while Succi only subjects himself to a fast, Fisher can with his preparation aid other persons to fast equally as well as himself.

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Not a few of the citizens of Goldsboro, have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their physicians had been pronounced by their patients as incurable, and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. Trial bottle free at Kirby and Robinson's Drug Store, large bottles \$1.

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Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water of such a region. Medical safeguard is absolutely necessary to nullify this danger. As a means of fortifying against the malarial poison, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels encourage malarial; but these are speedily rectified by the Bitters. The functions of digestion and secretion are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condition of the system promoted by it. Constitution and physique are thus defended against the inroads of malarial by this invigorating remedy, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

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Volina Cordial CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, MALARIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM. IT IS INVALUABLE TO THE SICK AND DEBILITATED AND OF GREAT VALUE AS A MEDICINE FOR THE WEAK AND AILING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Volina Cordial CONTAINS no harmful ingredients. It is composed of carefully selected Vegetable Medicines, combined skillfully, making a safe and pleasant remedy. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Should the dealer send you not keep VOLINA CORDIAL, remit \$1.00, and a full size bottle will be sent, charges paid.

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