

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Democrats Elect Officers for the Next Session of the Senate.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF APPOINTED SENATORS.

The American Consulate in a Peruvian Town Sacked, the Furnishings Destroyed and the Acting Consul Shot in the Foot—Official Programme for the Naval Review in New York Harbor on the 27th Inst.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gorman in the Senate offered a resolution that body proceed to the election of Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Chaplain, to enter on the discharge of their duties only on the assembling of the Fifty-third Congress, in either the regular or extra session. Laid over till 2 p. m.

The debate on the admission of the appointed Senators was resumed, and Pettor argued against the right to seats.

At 2 o'clock the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate came up and was agreed to, after speeches complimentary to the present officers by Senators from both parties.

The new officers are: W. R. Cox of New York, Secretary; Richard J. Wright of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. H. Milburn of Illinois, Chaplain.

Carey offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, authorizing the Committee on Territories to visit the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the resources, population and condition, and as to the propriety of their admission as States.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James D. Porter of Tennessee, Minister to Chile; James McKenzie of Kentucky, Minister to Peru; Lewis Baker of Minnesota, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dunn of Ohio, Minister to Japan.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and afterward adjourned till to-morrow.

A LIGHT DAY.

But Few Applications for Office Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President had a comparatively light day to-day. But few new applications for office were presented to him, and the Senators and Representatives who called came mainly for the purpose of looking after the cakes already in the oven. To a couple of Congressmen who called upon him to discuss Territorial appointments he stated his intention to adhere to the plan of selecting appointees to positions in the Territories from among residents of the State. He will not depart from this rule save in cases where local candidates are manifestly unfit, and it becomes necessary to seek elsewhere for a proper man for the place.

A new candidate for Indian Commissioner has appeared in the person of Professor Marcellus Marshall of Gilmer County, West Virginia.

Senator Palmer and General Black called with Thomas Courtney, applicant for the Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Hannia Taylor of Alabama, Minister to Spain.

William Lochren of Minnesota, Commissioner of Pensions.

Alex. Wright, Postmaster at Nichart, Mont.

AMERICAN CONSULATE RAIDED.

The Acting Agent in a Peruvian Town Shot in the Foot.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—News comes from Lima, Peru, stating that the United States Consulate at one of the Peruvian ports had been sacked by a mob, with the apparent police sanction, and the officer acting as Consular Agent for the United States fired upon and wounded in the foot. The news comes in a brief telegram through the United States Minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as to name the place and name of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in telegraphic transmission. The telegram was as follows:

LIMA, April 5th.

Gresham, Washington: Mob attacked Masonic building, sacked the building, and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally, the United States Consulate was invaded, the furnishings destroyed, and the acting Consular Agent shot in the foot. The archives were saved intact. A squad of Peruvian police looked on, while the mob performed the work without interference. The mail brings particulars.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the President on the subject, and this afternoon sent the following telegram to Minister Hicks:

Protest against the failure of the authorities to afford protection to the Consulate, and if the facts are well established, ask for an expression of regret, a prompt prosecution of the guilty parties, and reparation for injury to American property or person. GRESHAM.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Official Programme Decided Upon by Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the naval review in New York harbor on the 27th inst. The ships will be anchored in two columns, extending from Twenty-sixth street up North River. The President and members of his cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10:30 A. M., off Twenty-third street, North River. The Dolphin will then get under way and, followed by the coast-guard steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between columns of United States and foreign men-of-war. The Blake will carry the members of the diplomatic corps; the Monmouth the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives of the United States and Governors of States, accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitations will be issued for the review.

The Dolphin, proceeding between the

columns, will, as she passes the various ships, be saluted with honors laid down by the international treaties as due to the Chief of State, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign, and the Monmouth of the American column.

The flag officers and Captains of men-of-war will then be received on board the Dolphin and presented to the President of the United States, who will entertain them at lunch. Lunch will at the same time be served on board the Blake and Monmouth to the guests on board.

The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines, and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted with twenty-one guns by all the men-of-war present.

A great many applications have been made to the Secretary of the Navy to allow newspaper correspondents transportation upon vessels of the fleet from Hampton Roads on the 24th of April to New York Harbor. Owing to the fact that the fleet is to accommodate a very few, and his disinclination to discriminate, he has decided to allow only representatives of press associations to sail upon one of the vessels, and not issue permission to other correspondents.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Testimony Concerning the Disposal of Property.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the Weather Bureau investigation to-day Captain of the Watch Brandon was first called. His testimony went to show that the Property Clerk had been ignored, and as he claimed he had orders from Disbursing Officer Stone placing him in charge of the store-room. In this capacity he disposed of property of the department at such prices as he chose. There appeared wide discrepancies in the prices, and when called upon to explain this he said his books were stolen. He admitted that he sent furniture to private houses of several of the chiefs of divisions, to Major Harrington's residence and to his own home. Some of these things were returned to the department, but not all of them. He also claimed that he had seen stored in the cellar of Sergeant Ryan's house over \$1,000 worth of belongings of the department. Sergeant Ryan is an employee of the bureau.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Reports Published by the Press Said to Have Been Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Brazilian Legation received a telegram from the Foreign Office in Rio Janeiro to-day relating to the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul. The telegram stated that the reports of a serious engagement between the revolutionists and Government forces, printed in the United States and European press, were exaggerated, for the reason that the revolutionists avoided coming into contact with the troops. In one battle that occurred there were but fifty soldiers engaged and they gained a decisive victory. The telegram closes with the assurance that the army is entirely loyal; that no desertions have occurred and every order has been obediently executed.

The Hawaiian Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, called at the State Department to-day and had an interview with Secretary Gresham. He informed the Secretary that he had received no intimation that he would be recalled by the Provisional Government, as stated in a San Francisco dispatch this morning.

THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE.

DEDICATED YESTERDAY WITH SECRET SERVICES.

The Site Selected by Brigham Young Forty-six Years Ago—The Structure a Handsome One.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—The site for the great Mormon Temple, dedicated to-day, was selected July 28, 1847, the fifth day of the Mormons' entry into the great Salt Lake Valley. Brigham Young, viewing then the barren site, struck his cane in the ground in the presence of the apostles and said: "Here will be the Temple of our God." Four years later, in 1851, at a conference, it was voted to build the temple "of the best materials that can be obtained in North America." The material for the foundation is freestone from a canyon four miles distant. The granite for the walls was cut from Little Cottonwood Canyon in 1870, and prior to the advent of the railway in 1870, hauled by ox-teams. February 6, 1889, ground was broken. April 6th the corner-stone was laid six feet below the surface.

In 1858, when Johnston's army came through, the foundations were covered with earth. Four years later the work was resumed, and with the exception of the temple, which was mostly completed in 1889, when the workmen of the Territory were mostly employed in constructing the Union Pacific Road, the building was without serious interruption. The cap-stone was laid April 6, 1892, and the date of the dedication fixed for to-day, the sixty-third anniversary of the organization of the Mormon Church and the fortieth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple.

The building is 180 1/2 by 99 feet in dimensions, and the walls taper from 16 feet thick at the foundation to 6 feet at the top. There are six towers, three on each side, ranging from 194 to 222 feet high. The east part of the temple is for the Melchisedec priesthood, representing spiritual affairs, the west for the Aaronic priesthood, dealing with temporal affairs. There are in the building many stones, symbolic of the different conditions of mankind. At the base are carbstones; above these moonstones, then sunstones, starstones, cloudstones, etc.

The architecture is without known parallel in ancient or modern times. There are four doors, two on the east and two on the west corners.

The cost of the structure is about \$5,000,000. The building is provided with all modern appliances for lighting, heating, ventilating and sanitation. It is located upon the one described in the first two verses of the fourth chapter of Micah.

The services in the temple were as secret as a Masonic lodge. The morning services lasted till noon. Meantime no one came out, and no one, except high dignitaries of the church, was admitted to the services began.

A SPANIARD'S BLOODY WORK.

Crazed With Jealousy, He Stabs a Woman to Death.

AND ALMOST DECAPITATES AN OLD MAN.

The Safe of an Oregon Postoffice Rifled by Burglars—Rains in the Interior Beneficial to Growing Crops—Evans and Sontag Said to Have Been Seen on the North Fork of Kings River.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 6.—A horrible butchery took place to-day at about 12 o'clock, on Fourth street, near the depot, in which old man Goldcoffer and a woman named Francisca Flores were killed by a Spaniard named Jesus Fuen, deeper and deeper became the snow, and tracks of Evans and Sontag were plain to be seen.

A scout went ahead of the others to reconnoiter, and to look out for danger. They had advanced in this way some when the scout caught sight of the outlaws in the distance as they crossed a space bare of trees in ascending the mountains. They discovered the scout about the same time that he discovered them. The scout wheeled and ran back to the main party and made known his discovery. Evans and Sontag had snow shoes on their backs, and adjusting them set out upon a retreat up the mountain, passed over its summit considerably in advance of the pursuers and disappeared down the other side. The pursuers soon found it was impossible to overtake the robbers, who, on snow shoes, could go five miles while the detectives could go one.

WEATHER NOTES.

Beneficial Rains in Various Portions of the State.

CATYONS, April 6.—We have had some useful showers the last twelve hours, which will prolong the growth of pasture by refreshing the surface ground. All vegetation is luxuriant here.

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—A local shower blew in early this morning and precipitated .22 of an inch, or 9/81 inches for the season. The day is clear.

SANTA MARIA, April 6.—A strong southerly wind yesterday brought the heaviest rainfall of the season, while it lasted. Fortunately the grain is not headed or great damage would have been done. Crops of all kinds are heavy. Fruit, particularly, will be abundant. This season is backward but extremely favorable.

WINTERS, April 6.—Sixty-six hundredths of an inch of rain has fallen here in the last twenty-four hours, making 36.74 inches for the season to date, against 12.87 inches to the same date last year. The present rain has been beneficial to fruit, grain and vegetables.

THE ILL-FATED KING JAMES.

Her Survivors on Their Way to Santa Barbara.

SANTA BARBARA, April 6.—The mate and his men from the ill-fated ship King James are expected to arrive from Port Concepcion some time to-night. Teams got through by the beach and cut off about forty miles of the distance. A telephone message from Gaviota, forty miles west, says that the men reached that point safely this afternoon. All were well.

The first news of the rescue of the Captain and three men reached the mate's party this afternoon. The party will probably take the steamer Los Angeles to-morrow afternoon for San Francisco, if the Captain's party is on that boat.

C. White Mortimer, British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, arrived at 9:30 this evening. He said that the Captain and other survivors of the burned ship King James in his party would arrive to-morrow afternoon on the steamer Los Angeles and would remain here. A court of inquiry will be held here to-morrow afternoon or next day to determine the cause of the loss of the King James.

OUT OF POLITICS.

A Sea Captain Finds That He Has a Namesake Double.

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—An evening paper gives an amusing incident of Tuesday's election. Captain G. W. Chase of the fishing boat Acme came to the Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, to vote, and was surprised to see the name of G. W. Chase in the ballots a short-term member for the City Board of Education, nominated by the Democrats.

Winners of the Events at the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Three-fourths of a mile, Charger won, Joe Hooker, second, Mero third. Time, 1:29. Half-mile, two-year-olds, Flirtation won, Rosalie second, Silver State third. Time, 52.

Half-mile, two-year-olds, Quirt won, Gussie second, Fortuna third. Time, 53.3.

Mile and fifty yards, Red Prince won, Raindrop second, Alliance third. Time, 1:50.7.

Seven furlongs, Grandee won, Dr. Ross second, Cassin third. Time, 1:33.1.

One mile, Wicklow won, Dinero second, Sidney third. Time, 1:50.9.

BISHOP KIPP DEAD.

Peaceful End of a Noted Episcopal Divine.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Right Rev. William Ingram Kipp, for over forty years Bishop for the Diocese of California, died in this city at 12:05 this morning. The end was a peaceful one, and had been looked for weeks. Bishop Kipp was born in 1811. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1833, and entered the priesthood a few months after.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Premier Gladstone Defends the Provisions of the Measure.

A UNION MAINTAINED BY FORCE NEVER PROSPERS.

The Colima Volcano Again in a State of Eruption—Proceedings Before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration Very Dull—Arguments Presented by Sir Charles Russell for Great Britain and J. C. Carter for the United States.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded, but the House itself was not full, when Gladstone rose to-day to move a second reading of the home rule bill.

Gladstone said the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented. He earnestly desired to bring home to the mind of the House the question when this great controversy was going to end. He did not address the question to the opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides alike were interested.

The Liberal party offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end they rarely obtained an answer. Yet the opposition had not yet ventured to point to a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided, a tie from the way in which the home rule bill proposed to do it.

Gladstone proceeded with a historic development of the rise and causes of the demand for home rule. He said the progress of events in the past century had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by opponents of home rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Let the House, said he, look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered.

Hicks-Beach interrupted to ask: "Take the case of the United States?"

Gladstone replied: "I said incorporated union. You missed the essential word, Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of fifteen years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporated union, and after years of sad experience found that the choice lay in giving it up to the empire. Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon, if you think fit. Let the opposition make it the model of their operations to all unions. But one principle can be applied, and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If, when force disappears harmony remains, the union is good. If the maintenance of union by force is necessary, the value of the union is questionable. Unions not incorporated by force, but autonomous, and have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete, and always considerable."

In conclusion, Gladstone referred to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. During the last six years Cabinets have been displaced twelve times by a vote of censure. Not once was the issue purely British. Eight times were Imperial and four Irish. Therefore, less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than has been anticipated.

Regarding finances, Gladstone said it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last ninety years. But the trouble was merely dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose aiming at the real union of two countries and a consolidation of the Empire. If the House was not satisfied with the security offered under the existing financial clause bill, he was ready to deal freely with the question and recast the clauses objected to.

The rejection of the home rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He taunted Gladstone with avoiding criticisms of the bill. The north of Ireland rang with protests against the proposal of the bill, yet the Prime Minister ignored this agitation.

The majority of the electors of Great Britain were convinced that Parliament was once persuaded to take the step now proposed, and could never retract it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war.

BEHIND SEA CONTROVERSY.

Proceedings in the Court of Arbitration Very Dull.

PARIS, April 6.—The morning session of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day was dull, and even the eloquence of such leaders as Attorney-General Russell and J. C. Carter failed to awaken interest. Even the members of the court seemed bored, and it was noticed that the august hear of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded and suggested the awful suspicion that he was tempted to slumber.

Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in reply to the objections of Hon. T. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, as to the legal character of certain evidence offered by Great Britain.

In his closing answer to Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary reports of the British Behring Sea Commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report on the ground that it was not subject to control or cross-examination, applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter-case.

In conclusion, Sir Charles urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries.

In reply Carter remarked that it was not the custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore, he himself would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. He pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the case, as far as argument was concerned, was finished, and

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Premier Gladstone Defends the Provisions of the Measure.

A UNION MAINTAINED BY FORCE NEVER PROSPERS.

The Colima Volcano Again in a State of Eruption—Proceedings Before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration Very Dull—Arguments Presented by Sir Charles Russell for Great Britain and J. C. Carter for the United States.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded, but the House itself was not full, when Gladstone rose to-day to move a second reading of the home rule bill.

Gladstone said the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented. He earnestly desired to bring home to the mind of the House the question when this great controversy was going to end. He did not address the question to the opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides alike were interested.

The Liberal party offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end they rarely obtained an answer. Yet the opposition had not yet ventured to point to a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided, a tie from the way in which the home rule bill proposed to do it.

Gladstone proceeded with a historic development of the rise and causes of the demand for home rule. He said the progress of events in the past century had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by opponents of home rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Let the House, said he, look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered.

Hicks-Beach interrupted to ask: "Take the case of the United States?"

Gladstone replied: "I said incorporated union. You missed the essential word, Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of fifteen years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporated union, and after years of sad experience found that the choice lay in giving it up to the empire. Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon, if you think fit. Let the opposition make it the model of their operations to all unions. But one principle can be applied, and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If, when force disappears harmony remains, the union is good. If the maintenance of union by force is necessary, the value of the union is questionable. Unions not incorporated by force, but autonomous, and have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete, and always considerable."

In conclusion, Gladstone referred to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. During the last six years Cabinets have been displaced twelve times by a vote of censure. Not once was the issue purely British. Eight times were Imperial and four Irish. Therefore, less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than has been anticipated.

Regarding finances, Gladstone said it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last ninety years. But the trouble was merely dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose aiming at the real union of two countries and a consolidation of the Empire. If the House was not satisfied with the security offered under the existing financial clause bill, he was ready to deal freely with the question and recast the clauses objected to.

The rejection of the home rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He taunted Gladstone with avoiding criticisms of the bill. The north of Ireland rang with protests against the proposal of the bill, yet the Prime Minister ignored this agitation.

The majority of the electors of Great Britain were convinced that Parliament was once persuaded to take the step now proposed, and could never retract it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war.

BEHIND SEA CONTROVERSY.

Proceedings in the Court of Arbitration Very Dull.

PARIS, April 6.—The morning session of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day was dull, and even the eloquence of such leaders as Attorney-General Russell and J. C. Carter failed to awaken interest. Even the members of the court seemed bored, and it was noticed that the august hear of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded and suggested the awful suspicion that he was tempted to slumber.

Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in reply to the objections of Hon. T. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, as to the legal character of certain evidence offered by Great Britain.

In his closing answer to Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary reports of the British Behring Sea Commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report on the ground that it was not subject to control or cross-examination, applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter-case.

In conclusion, Sir Charles urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries.

In reply Carter remarked that it was not the custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore, he himself would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. He pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the case, as far as argument was concerned, was finished, and

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Premier Gladstone Defends the Provisions of the Measure.

A UNION MAINTAINED BY FORCE NEVER PROSPERS.

The Colima Volcano Again in a State of Eruption—Proceedings Before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration Very Dull—Arguments Presented by Sir Charles Russell for Great Britain and J. C. Carter for the United States.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded, but the House itself was not full, when Gladstone rose to-day to move a second reading of the home rule bill.

Gladstone said the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented. He earnestly desired to bring home to the mind of the House the question when this great controversy was going to end. He did not address the question to the opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides alike were interested.

The Liberal party offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end they rarely obtained an answer. Yet the opposition had not yet ventured to point to a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided, a tie from the way in which the home rule bill proposed to do it.

Gladstone proceeded with a historic development of the rise and causes of the demand for home rule. He said the progress of events in the past century had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by opponents of home rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Let the House, said he, look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered.

Hicks-Beach interrupted to ask: "Take the case of the United States?"

Gladstone replied: "I said incorporated union. You missed the essential word, Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of fifteen years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporated union, and after years of sad experience found that the choice lay in giving it up to the empire. Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon, if you think fit. Let the opposition make it the model of their operations to all unions. But one principle can be applied, and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If, when force disappears harmony remains, the union is good. If the maintenance of union by force is necessary, the value of the union is questionable. Unions not incorporated by force, but autonomous, and have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete, and always considerable."

In conclusion, Gladstone referred to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. During the last six years Cabinets have been displaced twelve times by a vote of censure. Not once was the issue purely British. Eight times were Imperial and four Irish. Therefore, less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than has been anticipated.

Regarding finances, Gladstone said it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last ninety years. But the trouble was merely dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose aiming at the real union of two countries and a consolidation of the Empire. If the House was not satisfied with the security offered under the existing financial clause bill, he was ready to deal freely with the question and recast the clauses objected to.

The rejection of the home rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He taunted Gladstone with avoiding criticisms of the bill. The north of Ireland rang with protests against the proposal of the bill, yet the Prime Minister ignored this agitation.

The majority of the electors of Great Britain were convinced that Parliament was once persuaded to take the step now proposed, and could never retract it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war.

BEHIND SEA CONTROVERSY.

Proceedings in the Court of Arbitration Very Dull.

PARIS, April 6.—The morning session of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day was dull, and even the eloquence of such leaders as Attorney-General Russell and J. C. Carter failed to awaken interest. Even the members of the court seemed bored, and it was noticed that the august hear of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded and suggested the awful suspicion that he was tempted to slumber.

Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in reply to the objections of Hon. T. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, as to the legal character of certain evidence offered by Great Britain.

In his closing answer to Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary reports of the British Behring Sea Commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report on the ground that it was not subject to control or cross-examination, applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter-case.

In conclusion, Sir Charles urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries.

In reply Carter remarked that it was not the custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore, he himself would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. He pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the case, as far as argument was concerned, was finished, and

A SANITARIUM BURNED.

Carelessness Causes a Destructive Fire Near Cincinnati.

LIVES OF TWO HUNDRED PATIENTS IMPERILED.

The National Conference of State Boards of Health, in Session at New York, Devising Means to Prevent the Spread of Cholera, Should the Scourge Reach This Country During the Coming Summer.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A careless t