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GLADSTONE TO HIS CRITICS.

HIS SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

AN ENORMOUS HOME RULE MEETING—REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN AND HARTINGTON.

MANCHESTER, June 25.—When the train which carried Mr. Gladstone from Hawarden to Manchester to-day reached Warrington he found a large crowd assembled to see him and if possible to hear him speak. This crowd was led by the Gladstone candidate of the district. This gentleman made his way to the window of the Premier's carriage. Mr. Gladstone opened the window and the gentleman said: "God bless you, sir, our people wish you well." Mr. Gladstone could not resist this, so he arose and addressed the crowd. He said:

"Throughout this entire discussion I have imbibed a strong conviction, judging from the enthusiasm manifested in London and elsewhere, that the people of Great Britain favor the Government in their proposed Irish policy. There are arrayed against us strong powers, the powers of the great classes, but if the people are with us, and if they hold shoulder to shoulder like one man in this business, it will not matter who else may be against us, for the people can carry the Government through. [Cheers.] Once before I spoke at Warrington. It was in favor of Mr. Peter Rylands, then a Liberal candidate. I am sorry that our old friend Peter has gone to the bad." [Loud laughter.] (Mr. Rylands is now opposing the Government.)

All the way from Warrington to Manchester the Premier met with a continuous ovation to which he responded by speeches in the open air at some of the places where the train stopped. For a while during his speech at Manchester owing to this exposure his voice was somewhat hoarse and difficult to manage. He spoke for one hour and twenty minutes there in Free Trade Hall.

Mr. Gladstone was received at Manchester with indescribable enthusiasm, thousands being assembled at the railway station to welcome him and the streets being literally packed with people all the way from the depot to Free Trade Hall. As the carriage bearing the Premier made its way through this long dense throng, the loud cheers sent up were made continuous, and the scene was memorable in the extreme. Strong men made themselves hoarse in shouting welcome. Some that hooted were unable to attract any attention whatsoever. When the carriage reached the hall the building was surrounded on all sides by an enormous assemblage, which started a lusty fresh cheer at sight of the Premier. It was soon evident that about the only person outside Free Trade Hall who could possibly get in at this hour was the orator of the day. The apparent miracle of making a way for him seemed to incommode no one, and he passed in without a nudge. The building was jammed. The people were so closely packed that at every surge it looked as if they must burst the walls. It is known that 7,000 were seated to hear the speech.

When Mr. Gladstone appeared upon the stage the scene beggared description. The whole house rose in one outburst of enthusiasm. The cheering lasted exactly three minutes. The audience then were quiet without having quite vented their feelings. So they sang "Auld Lang Syne." As its conclusion Mr. Gladstone arose and stepped forward. That provoked a renewal of the enthusiasm, which then burst up anew in a fresh round of cheers that rose and fell with thrilling effect for a couple of minutes more. When the audience got their throats all sore with this loud and violent form of welcoming the Grand Old Man, they vented the good deal of enthusiasm they had left by singing in chorus: "Oh, he's a jolly good fellow."

Then Mr. Gladstone waved his hand, and silence came. The Premier at last began his speech. He began by saying that he lamented that the Irish question had been so much associated with doubt in the present controversy. He admitted the difficulty of all fully embracing quickly the many aspects of such a large question. But on the other hand, there had been much unnecessary and pretended difficulty imported into the controversy, as well as much honest difficulty attending it. From the latter the Government had suffered some heavy losses. Of all these losses none gave him acuter pain than the loss of John Bright. Although Mr. Bright's conscience had led him to place himself in opposition to the sentiments of the Nation on this question, he had shown no eagerness to be first in the ranks of the dissentients. [Cheers.] Of course the Government's opponents would not now let Mr. Bright alone. He was too valuable a man. Hence people had seen Mr. Bright giving Mr. Caine a testimonial of character. And Mr. Caine had already deplorably misrepresented this testimonial, just as he had the Liberal party, which elected him recently to the House of Commons. This testimonial made it appear that Mr. Gladstone had once condemned the principle of Home Rule. Mr. Bright knew that Mr. Gladstone had never condemned the principle of Home Rule. However, the audience would hear no criticism of John Bright from Mr. Gladstone. "I have taken a resolution," said the speaker, "never to be Mr. Bright's critic. [Cheers.] I will never utter a word to disparage the man whose integrity I revere, whose character I love, and who has conferred upon his country services which cannot be forgotten." [Cheers.]

They had lost, he continued, many of the Liberal upper ten thousand, but were the minority, he asked, like the jury man dissenting from his eleven fellow-jurymen, calling them obstinate? [Laughter.] The seceders were the eleven in the great division, but how many would there be after the elections? [Cheers.] Notwithstanding the seceders he had no reason to be ashamed of the present Cabinet. But his main reliance was on the Nation, and the signs crowding upon each other daily convinced him that that reliance would not be in vain. [Cheers.] The Parnellites showed great self-denial in displaying such confidence in the working of the British Parliament as to be content to leave all the Imperial interests in the hands of Parliament. But there was no doubt that England and Scotland had shown the strongest desire that Ireland should not be severed from Imperial concerns. He would remind them that the Government had promised them two things. The bill itself provided for a certain contingency. Besides that, the Government had undertaken that the fiscal interests of Ireland should not be affected without giving the Irish members an opportunity of being heard; it had also undertaken to propose a plan to recognize permanently the concern of Ireland in the transaction of Imperial affairs as distinct from Irish affairs.

Regarding the Land Purchase bill Mr. Gladstone reminded his audience that there was operating in Ireland at the present moment at the expense of the British taxpayer, who seemed unaware thereof, a system of land purchase whereby millions of pounds worth of land might be transferred under a system which he considered dangerous and which undoubtedly he would never engage not to make some effort to amend. [Cheers.] He again challenged Mr. Chamberlain to produce his marvelous land scheme, by the side of which the Government scheme dwindles into insignificance. There could be no doubt that the country and also the landlords received with disfavor the Government purchase scheme. The purchase bill ought to be considered as forming so many clauses of the land bill. It was not the end of the scheme, but was part of its machinery. The scheme was open for review and reconstruction. Even if rejected by the people it would be the duty of the Government to review and reconstruct the bill upon the principles they had already laid down. [Cheers.] The Government remained immovable upon the principle of giving Ireland an effective Government by Irishmen. [Cheers.] As regarded Lord Hartington's four conditions, he would not be a party to the condition that the Irish representation in London remain just as it now is. He would not quarrel over the condition that powers be delegated, not surrendered. But he objected to the third condition, that the Dublin Parliament only have power over certain Irish affairs. He also objected to the fourth condition, that England retain the administration of justice. He would certainly not refuse to the Irish the control of their police, which right every municipality enjoys. [Cheers.] They must, therefore, not accept Hartington's four conditions.

He again challenged Earl Carnarvon to divulge what he said to Mr. Parnell, and whether he informed Lord Salisbury of the interview. He (Gladstone) firmly believed that Earl Carnarvon did inform Lord Salisbury. He had been at some pains to get at the bottom of the matter and did not intend to desist. [Loud cheers.] The country had a right to be informed on that subject.

In conclusion he said that the Irish demands were reasonable and moderate and that their opponents had been ungenerous. After the Irish bills had been fettered with safeguards to satisfy the opponents the latter taunted the Government with mistrusting the Legislature they were calling into existence. It was not mistrust on the part of the Government, but mistrust on the part of the opponents that caused the safeguards to be introduced. The history of the past as well as hopes for the future were during this great controversy wholly on the side of the Government. The examples of other countries in Europe showed the wisdom of the Government's policy. He appealed to the men of Manchester who were ever in the forefront of progressive movements to keep true to their traditions. [Loud cheers.] Not even the opponents believed that they could prevent the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. All they could do was to cause delay until Home Rule was extorted from them.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

MR. PARNELL SPEAKS IN ENGLAND.

EXCELLENCE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S MEASURE—AMPLE PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES.

PORTSMOUTH, June 25.—Mr. Parnell, in a speech at Portsmouth this evening, said that the proposed Home Rule scheme was better than restoring Grattan's Parliament. The separation idea was ridiculous. If separation were ever attempted it would be in opposition to a moral power such as existed in America in 1861. The provisions of Mr. Gladstone's scheme were fully adequate to protect the minority. The granting of a separate government to Ulster would leave 400,000 Protestants in other provinces without protection. Earl Carnarvon last autumn was as strong for autonomy as he (Parnell) was, and vehemently urged upon the Cabinet such a concession, which the latter did not refuse until the Irish failed to give the Tories a majority. The Irish would cheerfully accept Mr. Gladstone's proposal as final.

DUBLIN, June 25.—The Mayor of Limerick, in a speech this evening, alleged that Mr. Vincent informed him last autumn that he had Churchill's authority for saying that if the Irish helped the Conservatives to power the Conservatives would be glad to give the Irish complete control of all Irish affairs.

APPEALS TO BRITISH VOTERS.

LETTERS PUBLISHED FROM JOHN BRIGHT AND MR. GLADSTONE—IRISH PROTESTANTS ACT.

LONDON, June 25.—John Bright has written for public use a letter to Peter Rylands, a Liberal Unionist, to aid him in securing a re-election. In this letter Mr. Bright says he hopes Mr. Rylands will be successful in carrying the Burnley district, and adds: "What your opponents think an error may prove patriotism and wisdom. It is grievous to see how Liberals treat Liberals whose only fault lies in their support of the principles Liberals accepted a year ago. Honesty and capacity seem of small value compared to the suppleness which permits and enables members to turn their backs upon themselves whenever a great leader changes his mind on any course."

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter regretting his inability to address the electors of Chester, says: "The Tory policy of twenty years of coercion for Ireland is more rational and contains more promise of being effectual than any one of the intermediate and fantastic schemes which have come to birth under the exigencies of the election. The Duke of Westminster recently said that it was time for the Liberals to put their country before their party. That is just what I tried to do when I made known to the Marquis of Salisbury my desire to support him when he was Prime Minister if he should introduce a comprehensive measure of reform for the Government and peace of Ireland in conformity with, as we now know them, the views then entertained by his own Lord Lieutenant."

The Irish Protestant Home Rule League has issued an election manifesto in which it denies that the Irish Protestants are opposed to Mr. Gladstone or that they believe the adoption of his policy for the establishment of an Irish Parliament will endanger the lives of Protestants in Ireland.

The Duke of Argyle publishes a letter opposing the grant of a majority in the next Parliament to Mr. Gladstone. In the letter occur the following sentences: "Splendid as Mr. Gladstone's powers long have been, no such confidence ought to be placed in any one human being on questions of such importance as is asked of the people of England on behalf of the Premier in the present electoral controversy. Mr. Gladstone's powers have confessedly been unequal to the solution of the Irish problem in his late scheme and there is no reason to believe they would be more adequate in August than they proved in May."

Mr. William O'Brien telegraphs to the London agent of the Associated Press respecting Colonel Howard Vincent's denial that he made official overtures to the Parnellites on behalf of the Conservatives, as follows: "After Vincent's interview with me, we walked to the office of the National League, where he had an interview with Mr. Harrington and Mr. Hooper, Nationalist members of Parliament. At the meeting with these gentlemen Vincent intimated that he would communicate what had occurred to Lord Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant. He also informed me that he had been in communication with the highest officials of Dublin Castle concerning the matters discussed at the League office, and that Lord Carnarvon had suggested holding a conference with Mr. Parnell at Vincent's house. I cannot, in view of all these facts, regard Vincent's visit as unofficial."

Mr. Chamberlain writes to an inquirer that he does not believe that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would have the effect of withdrawing to Ireland swarms of Irish workmen now in Great Britain, or of enabling Ireland to compete with England in manufactures. On the contrary he believes that such legislation would have precisely the opposite effect, owing to the withdrawal of capital from Ireland and the flight of the landlords, which he thinks would follow the passage of a Home Rule bill, and which would necessarily throw thousands out of employment. Ireland, he says, is an essentially poor country, and the condition of the people is likely to become rapidly worse with an unsettled Government and no security for investment.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN—LAWS PASSED—PEACE WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

LONDON, June 25.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The following is the Queen's speech:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have determined to release you from your high duties before the full accomplishment of the regular work of the session in order to ascertain the sense of my people on the important proposal to establish a legislative body in Ireland for the management of Irish as distinguished from imperial affairs. With this object it is my intention to immediately dissolve Parliament.

"I continue to happily maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you with the fact that the warlike operations of Servia against Bulgaria have been brought to a close through the wise councils of the Powers and the forbearance of the Sultan, and also, after a period of anxiety, of the adoption of pacific counsels by Greece. The disarming of the Greek forces, now in progress, has removed a serious danger to the peace of the East of Europe. The state of affairs in Egypt has improved. I have been enabled to materially reduce my force in that country and to bring it within the southern limits of Egypt proper. I have concluded an arrangement with Spain which, if adopted by the Cortes, will, I trust, increase our commercial intercourse with Spain and also encourage the importation of colonial wines. I have felt a lively pleasure in promoting the exhibition of products, manufactures and arts of my colonial and Indian dominions, which is now being held in the Metropolis. I feel that this enterprise and the cordial interest the people exhibit therein at once prove the sympathy uniting the several portions of the Empire and powerfully tend to confirm and promote that sympathy.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal supplies you have provided to meet the exigencies of the public service until a new parliament shall have the opportunity to complete the amounts necessary for the full service of the year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have with great satisfaction given my assent to the bill amending the laws affecting crofters; the bill effecting important reforms in the medical profession and the bill amending the law regarding the custody and guardianship of children. I have given my consent to the bill making such changes in the law of international copyright as are necessary to enable Great Britain to enter the International Copyright Union contemplated by the convention about to be signed at Berne. In this bill opportunity is taken for conferring upon colonial and Indian authors the benefits of a copyright which shall be valid and uniform in every part of my dominions.

"Finally, it is my earnest prayer that the Parliament about to be elected may be so guided as to promote the peace, happiness and contentment of my people and the strength and union of the Empire."

THE EXILE OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.

COMMENT UPON THE COUNT OF PARIS'S MANIFESTO BY FRENCH RADICALS.

PARIS, June 25.—Much excitement has been caused by the manifesto of the Count of Paris. The document made a great impression.

The French Radical press point to the manifesto as a proof of the dangerous character of the man as a resident of the Republic. They say the manifesto completely unmasks his real character as a conspirator.

Three of the State Councillors and Count de Pourtales, Third Secretary of the French Embassy at London, have resigned because of the expulsion of the Princes.

LONDON, June 25.—The Queen has telegraphed an expression of sympathy to the Count of Paris.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, June 25.—The libel case of Cyrus W. Field against Henry Labouchere, proprietor of *The London Truth*, was up for a hearing to-day before Justice Denman. Ex-Attorney-General James appeared for Mr. Field. The lawyer's speech was mild and was devoted mainly to a recital of the history of the case. He denied totally the allegations made by *Truth* against Mr. Field, and said that the object of the action was to seek from Mr. Labouchere a proper retraction of his libel and a suitable apology for having committed it, or substantial damages in compensation for its injurious effects. "The plaintiff," said the ex-Attorney-General, "values his status in England. Therefore, he cannot allow these charges to pass without action." The Judge suggested that, before proceeding further, the parties to the suit attempt to settle the case by compromise. Counsel for both sides said they were afraid it would be impossible to carry out the Court's suggestion. The case was then adjourned until next Monday.

A PRESIDENT ELECTED IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO, June 25, via. Galveston.—The elections for President of the Republic passed off quietly to-day. It is believed that the Clericals and Radicals abstained from voting and that the popular candidate Senor Balmaceda is elected.

HORRIBLE MINING DISASTER.

PARIS, June 25.—Twenty-four men were killed and sixteen entombed alive to-day by an explosion in the colliery at Rochamp, in the department of the Saone.

THE SULTAN'S WEDDING PRESENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—The Sultan has chosen the choicest productions of Turkish industry as wedding presents for President Cleveland, and has dispatched them on a special steamer in care of the first dragoman of the American legation, in preference to a Turkish official, in deference to American constitutional scruples.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PERU.

PANAMA, June 17.—President Caceres, of Peru, has assumed office as President. The following compose his Cabinet: Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, Dr. Pedro A. del Solar; Minister of Justice, Dr. Juan F. Pazos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel M. Ravers; Minister of War and Marine, Colonel Justiniano Borgolio; Minister of the Treasury, Senor Luis Bryce.

THE CANADIAN CABINET ACCUSED.

MONTREAL, June 25 (*Special*).—It has just been reported that in a recent celebrated case of fraud upon the customs here, an official connected with the firm involved was ordered to Ottawa to see what could be done to extricate the firm from its embarrassing position. This official afterward returned to the city and informed his employer that if he would consent to give two Cabinet Ministers and two members of Parliament $1,000 each, a settlement could be effected. The principal thereupon gave his official a check for $4,000 to carry out this arrangement. It is not known whether the check was actually paid to the Ministers or not, but a settlement of the firm's customs difficulty was immediately made.

A WAR IN WESTERN RATES.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ST. PAUL ROAD.

A NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES—DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF OMAHA MERCHANTS.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The long-expected break in Western freight rates to Council Bluffs and Omaha came to-day, the Rock Island, Burlington and Northwestern joining in the move. They put into effect the following rates: First-class, 50 cents per hundred; second-class, 40 cents; third-class, 25 cents; fourth-class, 15 cents; and fifth-class, 10 cents. This is an average reduction from the former tariff of about 60 per cent. The rates are made with rebate instead of flat. Official notice was given the St. Paul Company of the action, and that line at once met the rates. The ostensible cause of the break is that shortly after the organization of the Omaha Freight Bureau, formed for the purpose of protecting the Omaha merchants from discrimination by the railroads, it was discovered that the larger portion of the freight destined for Omaha was sent over the St. Paul road. Its competitors were satisfied that it was cutting the rates, but the St. Paul Company emphatically denied this and claimed it was holding strictly to the tariff. Early this week evidence was procured that a bargain had been made between the freight bureau and the St. Paul road by which certain concessions were made to the Omaha merchants on condition that all of their business went over the St. Paul line. Acting upon this, although the St. Paul officials still deny its authenticity, the cut was made as stated above. Freight rates to the Northwest and also to interior points in Ohio, Minnesota and Dakota are badly involved and a general war throughout the territory is anticipated.

REPLYING TO MR. HENLEY.

A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ADAMS, OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

BOSTON, June 25.—President Charles Francis Adams, against whom charges of dishonesty were made in the House of Representatives on June 5 by Congressman Henley, of California, when shown the Washington dispatch detailing the controversy on the subject between Mr. Henley and ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, in the House yesterday, read it throughout attentively and then said:

Well, it is all true enough as herein stated. Mr. Long has certainly made a just statement of my connection with the matter and has made so sweeping a reply to Mr. Henley's misrepresentation that there remains little for me to say. It is simply a gross injustice on the part of the California gentleman, for he must have known that only a portion of what he alleged was a citation from my report made some years ago on the relations between the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier was of my own writing. Indeed, as Mr. Long stated, less than half the matter quoted was from my pen. The dispatch states that Mr. Henley acknowledged his mistake, claiming that it was through inadvertance, and well he might.

At the time that the Union Pacific Board of Directors issued $5,000,000 of five per cent collateral trust bonds, (April, 1883,) I was not even a director in the company. Mr. Henley's second charge—that I and the directors violated the law in paying the dividends of 1883 and 1884, despite the existence of a gross floating debt of $13,000,000, is not well founded, for it is not illegal to pay a dividend while there is a floating debt. My company has paid all money due the Government under the Thurman act as fast as the courts have determined the dispute as to its being done. I had not been a director of the Union Pacific for three years at the time that its indorsement was placed, without the consent of Congress on $15,000,000 of the Oregon Short Line bonds. In addition to this, as Mr. Long has stated, the courts have held the transaction to be legal. It is nonsense for Mr. Henley to claim that the assets belonging to the Government have been criminally diverted to anticipate at a premium of 12 per cent the third mortgage bonds due in 1889, for there are no third mortgage bonds in the Union Pacific Company. Mr. Henley declares his ability fully to sustain all charges made. Well, the matter has been all through the courts long ago and, as you will readily see, at the time of the occurrence I was not a director of the company.

EXTENDING A SOUTHWESTERN LINE.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has sold to a syndicate of American and foreign bankers, headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., $5,000,000 general mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds at a price reported to be about 95. The proceeds of the sale are to be used in extending one line of the road from Fort Smith, Ark., through the southwest corner of the Indian Territory to Paris, Tex., on a line of the Texas and Pacific Railway, a distance of about 175 miles. The building of this road has been contemplated for a long time. It is expected by officials of the company that it will be a great benefit to the company in opening connection with the railroad system of Texas. The syndicate which has bought the bonds embraces leading banking firms of this city and of Boston and Philadelphia and, in Europe, prominent houses at Berlin and Frankfort.

RAPID TRANSIT A NECESSITY IN BROOKLYN.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council last week gave a hearing to those opposed to the Union Elevated Railroad; those in favor of it were given an opportunity to present their views last evening. The principal speakers were General George W. Wingate, counsel, and Frederick Uhlman, president of the Union Company. President Uhlman said that his company "meant business." This was shown in the rapidity with which it had organized and the ease with which it had disposed of its stock. The majority of the stockholders, he added, were in the Brooklyn Elevated road and well known to the public. He thought that the people of Brooklyn had come to understand that elevated roads were not only a convenience but also a necessity, and that the Union Company was the one best qualified to give the people satisfactory rapid transit. General Wingate argued that the charter of the Kings County road had lapsed in 1879. There will be another hearing on next Friday evening.

The articles of incorporation of the Long Island Elevated Railway Company to operate on Atlantic and Fifth aves. with branches, were filed yesterday morning in the County Clerk's office. The number of shares in the prospective road are 10,000 at $100 a share. Austin Corbin is president of the concern and H. W. Maxwell its secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURG, June 25 (*Special*).—The Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, which is a part of the Pittsburg and Western system, on June 3 leased the Painesville and Youngstown as an outlet to the lakes. A syndicate, H. W. Oliver, John W. Callery, J. W. Chalfant and others, purchased or leased the lake front for thirty miles in the neighborhood of Painesville. This was done in the interest of the Pittsburg and Western and the intention is to have a system of coal and freight dockage which will secure for the Pittsburg and Western and Baltimore and Ohio roads a large portion of the freight which now goes by rival lines. The Painesville road is being made standard gauge.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—General Manager Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, this morning received by telegraph news of action taken by the Board of Trade of Portland, Ore., on the Dolph Forfeiture bill. The Board passed resolutions setting forth that a competitive line is needed to connect the Columbia River basin and the Atlantic seaboard, that but seventy-five miles of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific road remains to be built, which would give the competition needed; and that the passage of the Dolph Forfeiture bill as amended by Senator Van Wyck would make it impossible for the Northern Pacific to secure capital to complete the Cascade division and tunnel. A resolution was adopted that the passage of the forfeiture bill would injure the most vital interests of the people of the Pacific Northwest, and earnestly protesting against such forfeiture and approving the course of Senators Dolph and Mitchell in opposing Van Wyck's amendment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (*Special*).—The new line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paralleling the Reading Railroad through the Schuylkill Valley to the Wyoming anthracite region will be positively completed by October 1. In addition to the coal which the company can divert to this route from its other lines, it has been assured 500,000 tons by individual operators along the line. Sixteen miles of the extension of the Bells Gap Railroad through a rich mineral and timber country has been completed, and it is to be further extended to Punxsutawney, where it will connect with the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 25.—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Company to-day filed an amendment to its charter by which its capital stock may be increased to $10,000,000, and providing for branches and extensions now under contract and that have been projected.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (*Special*).—Persons intimately associated with President Gowen in his plan for the reorganization of the Reading Railroad property state that its publication has been delayed by the frequent changes that have been made necessary in it, to suit the different classes of creditors.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25 (*Special*).—William H. Mahl, controller of Huntington's railway system, will be in Richmond on Monday to perfect the lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to connect it with the Huntington system to the Pacific by way of New-Orleans. The name of the road will be changed to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "Judge Gresham is hearing the foreclosure suits against the Lake Erie and Western Railway, the amount involved in the first mortgage bonds being about $4,600,000. There are two cases, that of Thomas C. Platt against the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie, and of the Central Trust Company against the Lake Erie and Western.

The following are the gross earnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the months of April and May, this year, compared with the earnings for the same months last year:

	1886.	1885.	Increase.
April	$2,363,543 67	$1,816,323 67	$547,220 00
May	2,542,622 87	1,814,386 09	728,236 78

The earnings of the West Shore Railroad are included in the above.

GETTING ONE TRAIN OUT.

STRIKERS FOILED ON THE LAKE SHORE.

THE CARS PROTECTED IN CHICAGO BY POLICE AND PINKERTON DETECTIVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 25.—The strike of the switchmen on the Lake Shore road resulted in a fight between the police and the strikers, and the ditching of a freight train which the officials of the company were endeavoring to send out of the city this morning, and a still more exciting struggle this afternoon, which resulted, however, in the company sending its first train out of the city. Shortly before 9 a. m. Freight Agent Blodgett arrived at Forty-third-st. about the same time with twenty-five switchmen from Toledo and other points. The strikers also began to gather in large numbers and in a short time fully 1,000 persons were on the scene, all active adherents of the strikers. Engine No. 485 was moved out of the round-house at 9:30 a. m. and run up to Forty-third-st. There it was coupled with a caboose and then moved back again to Forty-second-st., where a train of ten freight cars was attached. A crowd of strikers and regular and special police followed it as it moved up the track. Near Forty-second-st. a striking switchman threw a switch and two cars were thrown from the rails. A halt was made and the strikers proceeded to uncouple the cars. They were recoupled by the new men, but this was undone again by the strikers. The police finally arrested John Fritch, a member of the Executive Committee of the Switchmen's Union, and another active striker. The police closed in about the train and the engine started ahead, but entering the main switching yard the strikers rushed ahead and, despite the police, turned three of the switches directly ahead of the engine. The police used their clubs and the excitement for a time was great. The momentum of the train could not be overcome, and rushing over the switches the entire train was thrown from the track. The strikers attacked a number of the new switchmen, three of whom were seriously injured. The officials of the road began at once the work of endeavoring to replace the cars and engine on the track, and succeeded in doing so before 2 o'clock.

In the meantime the leading officials of all the railroads terminating in the city held a meeting and decided to make the fight a general one if the switchmen on any of the roads attempted to interfere with the business of the Lake Shore road in refusing to handle its cars. The representative of the Lake Shore road declared it to be the intention of the company not to allow the demands of the strikers, and to fight the matter to the end.

At 4 p. m. the Lake Shore Company sent a special car to the Forty-third-st. yards which contained thirty switchmen and a detail of fifty of Pinkerton's police, the latter armed with clubs and revolvers. Upon their arrival an engine was started out of the round-house to proceed to the train which had been abandoned in the forenoon. When the engine began to leave the round-house a crowd rushed in front of it and endeavored to run a box car on the track to impede its progress. The police made a rush for the crowd, using their clubs, and knocked down two men who were arrested and also placed under arrest a third man. The remainder of the strikers retreated and the engine was successfully coupled to the freight cars guarded by the entire Lake police force and the dirty Pinkerton men. The train was run north to Thirty-eighth-st., where it was switched upon the main line. A delay of only a few moments occurred here and then, under the guard of fully one hundred police and specials, the train was headed southward. It passed successfully through the yards and left for its destination at South Bend. The strikers expressed chagrin at the outcome, and some of the leaders declared that they would now make the strike a general one. The officials of the road entertain the view that the strike is broken and that it will only require a few days to demonstrate the fact. They declared that they would not call on the sheriff of Cook County again if they could help doing so. It is confidently predicted to-night that if a general strike of the switchmen on all roads has been contemplated it will probably occur to-morrow, as it is conceded that the future of the union is threatened in the event of the success of the Lake Shore Company. The Lake Shore yards and round-house were guarded with Pinkerton men to-night.

This evening a train of thirteen flat cars rushing along on the Rock Island tracks which, are parallel to those of the Lake Shore, was boarded by several hundred of the mob. The officers saw nothing significant about this proceeding, but it proved to be part of a carefully laid plan on the part of the strikers. At Forty-sixth-st., five of the flats were uncoupled and thrown diagonally across the track over which the Lake Shore freight should pass. At Fifty-fourth-st. some box cars were uncoupled, and likewise thrown over the tracks of the Lake Shore. This was all done so quickly and quietly that the fact was not discovered until some time later. Had a train come along at moderately good speed, it would inevitably have been wrecked. The Rock Island officials were telegraphed for and came on in a wrecking engine with a force of men who were put to work clearing the tracks. The regular wrecking crew of the Rock Island refused to come out. Slow progress was made, and at a late hour the men were still at work, all traffic, passenger as well as freight, meanwhile being blocked.

LABOR CONTROVERSIES ELSEWHERE.

KNIGHTS DEFENDING OLEOMARGARINE—DYNAMITE IN A BOYCOTT—NOTES.

PITTSBURG, June 25 (*Special*).—Knights of Labor are circulating petitions requesting the United States Senate not to pass the bill placing a tax on oleomargarine.

The great strike of the nailers, which has lasted over a year, was settled at a conference of the manufacturers and their employes here this afternoon.

DECATUR, Ind., June 26.—The excitement occasioned by the blowing up of Terner's hardware store has not abated. Mr. Terner has received an anonymous postal card from Brooklyn, N. Y., hinting that the Knights of Labor were responsible for the explosion.

BOSTON, June 25.—The freight handlers of Boston recently presented to the railway companies here a demand for 25 cents an hour for extra work; 25 cents a day more pay, and a promotion of employes according to seniority in the service. The Boston and Albany Company has compromised on 15 cents advance and 16½ cents for extra work.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 25.—The weavers at Tarbell's and Harris Hamlet Mills struck this morning against the discharge of the overseer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (*Special*).—Fresh trouble has broken out among the woolen workers, and to-day 1,200 hands employed in seven mills declared that they would remain away from their looms if the threatened reduction of half a cent a yard in wages is carried out.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

ST. LOUIS, June 25 (*Special*).—J. J. McGarry, judge-advocate of a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, an active striker in the recent troubles, is a defendant in one of the many cases prosecuted by Gould against the strikers. While the docket was being called he approached McDonald, an attorney, and said:

"I hear you are using my name promiscuously around town in reference to these cases."

McDonald said: "I am, and I intend to."

"If you ever use my name again," said McGarry, "I'll break your neck."

McDonald struck him, and McGarry, though taken by surprise, countered on the attorney's nose. A dozen Knights of Labor in the room ranged themselves beside McGarry, while nearly as many Gould detectives reinforced McDonald. The Sheriff stepped in between the combatants and the court begged them to separate. In this manner bloodshed was averted. McGarry made a speech to the court, in which he charged that the court was being used to oppress honest men and that the means used by Gould was perjury, and he believed that the court was aware of the fact. For this he was fined $25 for contempt, and was allowed to depart until Monday.

MR. HOXIE AND CHAIRMAN CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chairman Curtin of the Special Committee on Strikes telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to-day expressing surprise that the latter was able to travel, and threatening to subpœna him. Mr. Hoxie replied:

I returned home by advice of physicians, and am daily gaining health and strength. I will go to Washington without a subpœna as soon as I am able to go before your committee, and I hope within ten days. I trust that this will meet with the approval of the committee. Please answer.

Chairman Curtin has called a meeting of the committee for to-morrow to consider the question of issuing a subpœna at once.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR PETITION CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Committee of Knights of Labor appointed at the meeting of the general assembly held at Cleveland, Ohio, have sent a letter to Speaker Carlisle and Representatives Randall and Morrison, enumerating various pre-emption land grant, timber culture, election and greenback bills which they ask Congress to pass. The letter says that copies of a memorial, embodying this request, have been sent all over the country for signature by the Knights.

FEATURES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The troubles of the street car men have been submitted to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and until that body has taken action there will be no tie-up. A part of the General Executive Board will be in the city next week to make an investigation and try to settle the difficulties.

President Hazzard, of the Brooklyn City Railroad, denies that there has been an unusual number of men in his employ discharged since the last tie-up. He says that no one one has sent away except for some gross violation of the company's rules. It is stated that General Master Workman Powderly will go to Brooklyn on Wednesday to adjust the differences between the street railways and their employes. President Richardson, of the Atlantic Avenue line, is desirous of having Mr. Powderly come and thinks that his visit will be beneficial to the companies as well as the men.

INSANITY OF A CLERGYMAN.

PITTSBURG, June 25 (*Special*).—It was learned to-day that the Rev. S. P. Linn, once of this city, but recently of Cincinnati, is a patient at Dixmont Hospital, having become hopelessly insane. Dr. Graham said that Mr. Linn was committed to his care by the Washington County authorities on April 17. At the furthest he will live only a few months. He is suffering from paresis. He was graduated with the highest honors at Washington College in 1862. He was the compiler of "Living Thoughts by Leading Thinkers."

APPEALING IN BEHALF OF JAEHNE.

ARGUING THE CASE AT SARATOGA.

THE GROUNDS ON WHICH A NEW TRIAL IS DEMANDED.

SARATOGA, June 25.—Delancey Nicoll, representing the respondent in the appeal of Henry W. Jaehne, the New-York convicted Alderman, renewed his argument in opposition to the appeal before the Court of Appeals this morning. He said that it fell on the appellant to show that the intention of the Legislature was not to abrogate, or repeal that repugnant section 58 of the Consolidation Act. The question will turn upon sections 726 and 735 of the Penal Code. Section 726 does repeal section 58 of the Consolidation Act, unless some other section of the code orders otherwise. It was not the intention of the Legislature to make the punishment for bribery lighter in New-York than in other cities of the State.

Richard S. Newcombe, counsel for Jaehne, informed the court that General Pryor, who made the argument yesterday, had omitted to ask for further time for argument, and was not able to be present this morning to make the application by reason of illness, so that he [Mr. Newcombe] was compelled to ask for time in which to present a supplemental argument. Chief Judge Ruger replied that if additional time was granted for the argument it would have to be brief. Mr. Newcombe then said that he would not make an oral argument. He submitted a supplementary brief. The points stated were: First, that nowhere in the case is there any evidence that the defendant "asked or agreed to receive the sum of $20,000," in money, or "a promise or agreement therefor;" second, there was a misdirection to the jury in matters of law; third, that section 72 of the Penal Code does not apply. The Legislature in passing the Consolidated Act July 1, 1882, and that the Penal Code passed one year earlier failed to provide for the punishment of members of the Board of Aldermen for bribery, and the Legislature of 1882 therefore passed section 58 of the Consolidated Act. This was confirmed when it was found that by chapter 298 of the Laws of 1883, in "an act to provide for the government of the City of Albany," section 58 of the Consolidated Act was embodied therein as section 5 and 6 of title eighteen of that act. Thus the Legislature two years after the passage of the Penal Code, and one year after the passage of the Consolidated Act, expressly provides for two years' imprisonment and a forfeiture of office, and a disqualification from holding office under the charter of the City of Albany. That the Legislature has not provided the same punishment for bribery of municipal officers in the different cities of the State is made apparent by an examination of the acts amending the charters of the various cities of the State, and defining the powers and duties of the officers elected therein.

THE LAST DAY IN CAMP.

RAIN AGAIN INTERFERES WITH THE WORK OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 25.—Assistant Inspector-General McGrath who was in camp to-day has expressed himself well pleased with the decided improvement that the 14th Regiment has made. The last full day that the regiment will be here was unfortunately broken into this morning by the storm. When it cleared at noon, preparations were made to use the remainder of the day to its utmost limits for drills and on no day since the regiment has been in camp, with the exception of Wednesday, has such an amount of genuine hard work been done. The regiment will close the week with a record that will send it back to Brooklyn with flying colors. General Porter and Colonel Pulsterer, the post-adjutant, watched the battalion drill this aftern