New-York Tribune.

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USING THE TORY GAG.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION CARRIED BY THE CLOSURE.

VAIN PROTEST OF MR. GLADSTONE—MR. PARNELL'S USELESS OBJECTIONS—THE COERCION BILL TO BE REPORTED ON JUNE 17.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith moved the resolution previously announced, requesting that at 10 p. m. on June 17, the Chairman forthwith put the question on any motion, amendment or proposal touching the clause of the Crimes bill then under discussion, then on the clause itself, and finally on each remaining clause. He urged that the step was forced upon the Government by continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for the dignity and efficiency of the House that deliberate attempts to prevent the progress of business should be defeated. It was now the fourth month of the session and practically nothing had been done. The whole course of legislation had been stopped. The Government desired that due consideration be given to the rights of the minority and respect shown for the traditions of liberty and freedom attached to the institutions of the country. [Derisive Parnellite laughter.] But it was undoubtedly the duty of the Government in circumstances without a parallel in the history of Parliament to call upon the House to take measures to prevent the minority from setting at defiance the controlling power of the majority. It was impossible for a Government representing the majority to yield to the obstruction of the minority. The Government might be displaced by an adverse vote and then be bound to appeal to the country, but while sustained by the majority of the House they must carry on the business of the country. The debates over the Crimes bill had become a travesty, bringing ridicule, disgrace and contempt upon Parliament. He appealed to the House to support the Government in trying to restore order in their proceedings. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone said that a longer notice should have been given of this important motion. The present state of business and the entire paralysis of Parliament had caused intense dissatisfaction throughout the country, but the position had been brought about by the Government themselves. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] They had been pursuing the false and evil policy of coercion without the justification pleaded on former occasions. They had disregarded all the usages and traditions of Parliament in the conduct of the measure which they had, under the name of Crimes bill, introduced. The measure was directed against combination apart from crime. ["Hear! Hear!"] He would suggest to the Government that a rational mode to expedite the bill would be to make it temporary instead of permanent, and to strike out all the provisions touching combination apart from crime, assuring Irish tenants of the same protection in respect to their land strikes as is given English artisans in their labor strikes. [Cheers and cries of "No!"] If the Government rejected that remedy and had no other to propose the offensive character of the bill would be retained in full force. He did not wish to create difficulty by offering opposition which he knew would be ineffectual. He would therefore content himself with protesting against the course now proposed.

Mr. Parnell said he could not understand the fatuity of the Government in rushing blindfold along a road which they had already seen would lead to the greatest disorder in Ireland. The Government speakers had harped on the theme of "obstruction." As a matter of fact, the Irish members had not lifted one voice against any measure except this Coercion bill, which they were bound to resist to the utmost. The cry of obstruction was not genuine when raised by men who did not desire to advance public business. Let the Government proceed with the real business of the nation instead of wasting time over a crimes bill applying to a nation where crime was admittedly at a minimum. He concluded by moving an amendment that the House decline to sanction a resolution limiting freedom of debate and assailing the rights of minorities. [Cheers.]

Sir William Vernon Harcourt warned the Government that their proposal might be used by a future Government as a precedent for carrying a Home Rule bill in a fortnight, and that other measures might be forced through in the same way. Imagine, he said, some Government proposing a Church Disestablishment bill and urging that as everything for and against disestablishment had been said already, the third reading of the bill should be taken "this day week"! It was a Conservative Government, in an insane passion for coercion, that set this precedent, in abnegation of every principle the Tory party had ever contended for.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the preceding speaker might amuse the House, but he would not deceive the country. The Government had made no attempt to stop discussion on the important clauses of the bill. Parliament and the country had had enough of this unlimited discussion, and it was necessary now to put an end to it.

Several of the Parnellites continued the discussion.

Mr. Smith moved closure, which was carried by a vote of 284 to 167.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 301 to 181.

After further discussion Mr. Smith's complete motion was carried under closure by a vote of 245 to 93, amid cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Smith then proposed to postpone further discussion of the bill in committee till Monday.

Mr. Conybeare, in supporting a motion of Mr. Healy, was commenting on the humorous talent of Mr. Smith when the latter appealed to the chair.

The Chairman—I must say that the whole tone of this debate has been a disgrace to the House. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Conybeare was about to continue when Mr. Smith moved closure, which was carried—202 to 73—amid cries of "Shame," "Disgraceful," etc. The motion to postpone discussion in committee until Monday was carried—203 to 72.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn the House. Mr. Healy objected. Cheers and a voice—"He will have his holiday," greeted the first application of cloture and the carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of 203 to 71.

There is a chance now of discussing the original motion.

A Government bill, which will be an appendix to the Coercion bill, providing for the trial of persons charged with grave offences by a commission of judges, will be introduced in Parliament and will be pushed through at the same time as the Coercion bill.

The Pall Mall Gazette in a rampant article on the action of Mr. Smith urges every English and Irish member of Parliament who opposed Mr. Smith's proposal from Mr. Gladstone downward, to get himself suspended rather than to acquiesce tamely in Mr. Smith's monstrous encroachment on the liberties of Parliament.

EARTHQUAKES IN TURKESTAN.

SHOCKS AT VERNOME KILL 120 PERSONS AND INJURE 125.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Severe shocks of earthquake have occurred at Vernome, in Turkestan. The town was almost entirely destroydd. One hundred and twenty persons were killed and 125 injured. Among the latter is General Friede, the Governor of the Province of Semiretchinsk. Shocks still continue to be felt at intervals. The inhabitants of the town are panic-stricken, and have fled for safety to the open country.

PRAISE FOR LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, June 10.—Professors Seeley, Jebb, Ledgwick and Clark and other Liberal-Unionist members of the Senate of Cambridge University, have signed an address to Lord Hartington, expressing their admiration for the inestimable public services of himself and other eminent Liberal-Unionists opposing Mr. Gladstone.

THE POPE'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

ROME, June 10.—The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee, consists of a mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco representing an allegorical figure of Poetry. The work was executed in the Vatican. Monsignor Scilla will convey the gift to England, and he will be accompanied by Fathers Talesca and Meri, two young priests of the Ecclesiastical Academy whom the Pope will in honor of the occasion create Bishops.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, June 10.—The Limerick Corporation have resolved to present Mr. William O'Brien with the freedom of the city. Deputations of the National League will welcome Mr. O'Brien upon his arrival at Queenstown.

BERLIN, June 10.—It is officially announced that Emperor William, in consequence of an abdominal cramp, has been confined to his bed for the last few days. He is also suffering from catarrhal irritation of the eyelids.

PARIS, June 10.—At a meeting of the Radical Left to-day M. Labordere's proposal that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage was approved by a vote of 17 to 8.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury presented the Egyptian convention. England is to evacuate Egypt in three years. The right to appoint English officers to command the native army ceases at the end of five years. England retains the right to send troops to Egypt in the event of extreme internal disorder. The convention will not be valid unless ratified by the Powers.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF TENANTS.

BAILIFFS REPULSED WITH SCALDING WATER—SEVERAL BROKEN HEADS—A PRIEST TO THE RESCUE.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Evictions at Bodyke were resumed to-day, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which have attended numerous attempts to evict tenants. The Sheriff and his body guard were stubbornly resisted at the house of a tenant named O'Halloran. A hillside near the house was covered with an excited mob, who cheered the defenders of the premises and urged them to hold out. O'Halloran and his party had dug a trench around the house and barricaded the lower rooms, while the upper portion of the house was occupied by ten men, including two who had returned from America, and some women. The bailiffs made an attack on the wall of the house with a crowbar, but were received with scalding water and fled. An inspector of police with a drawn sword then mounted a ladder placed against the side of the house, but was beaten down. A constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head was battered by the defenders. Several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder but failed. A second ladder was then procured and several constables mounted it, but were beaten down. Mr. Cox essayed to climb up a ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing so. Finally a constable entered with a rifle and fixed bayonet, but the rifle was wrested from him and his safety was imperilled, when Father Hannan entered and secured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out.

When Father Hannan entered O'Halloran's house O'Halloran had Constable Norton raised aloft and was in the act of throwing him out of the window, while a sister of O'Halloran was charging another constable with Norton's rifle and bayonet. The crowd of peasants who surrounded the place jeered at the evictors, whereupon they were charged by the police, who brutally beat several of the peasants with their batons.

THE POPE AND DR. McGLYNN.

ROME, June 10.—The *Moniteur* says that although Dr. McGlynn refuses to submit to the authority of the Church, the Pope's intervention has had its effect, as Dr. McGlynn is isolated.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A "BOODLE" ALDERMAN.

MONTREAL, June 10 (*Special*).—A day or two ago ex-Alderman Dempsey, of New-York, was having a drink at the St. Lawrence Hotel bar with a few friends when a man in the room made some unpleasant remark about New-York "Boodle" Aldermen living in the commercial centre of Canada. As trouble seemed unavoidable "Billy" Moloney, who was present, took Dempsey off to his room when the man followed him and repeated his remark. Thereupon Dempsey turned and felled him to the floor and stamped on him. Officials of the hotel, however, separated them before any blood was spilt.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 10.

THE TAY BRIDGE.—The bridge over the Tay has been completed. The total cost has been $3,500,000.

INDIA.—The Indian military budget amounts to $70,000,000. The Indian army consists of 73,000 Europeans and 145,000 natives.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—The May report of the Alexandria Cotton Association states that the condition of the Egyptian cotton crop is favorable, that the plant is strong, and that the area under cultivation is the same as in 1886.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

A LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY ELOPES WITH A BANKER'S DAUGHTER—THE BRIDE'S STRATAGEM.

PITTSBURG, June 10 (*Special*).—A few days ago Miss Minnie Jones, daughter of a retired banker, and Lieutenant Alfred M. Fuller, U. S. Cavalry, eloped and were married. Nothing more than a simple announcement of the marriage has appeared in the Pittsburg papers. Miss Jones is the daughter of Mr. J. B. Jones, who is worth probably half a million dollars and resides in the fashionable suburb of Sewickley, ten miles down the Ohio River. The young lady, who is a niece of Judge and ex-Postmaster-General Gresham, of Chicago, is about twenty-five years of age, and has long been a social favorite. Lieutenant Fuller comes from a good Uniontown, Penn., family, is about forty years of age, and a graduate of West Point. He has been ordered to report to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, whither he and his bride will go as soon as their bridal tour shall have been completed.

Miss Jones had been shopping a great deal during two or three weeks previous to her marriage, having informed her family that she intended to visit a friend at Brownsville. This is now supposed to have been simply a ruse in order to bring her trunk to Pittsburg, and it proved ineffectual, because at the last moment another member of the family received word from the Brownsville lady to the effect that she intended to leave town for a long visit. Miss Jones was in a dilemma. She had several times failed to overcome her father's objections to the marriage, the reasons for which are unknown to the public, but apparently determined not to be baffled any longer she came one morning in company with a sister to Pittsburg. The trunk remained in Sewickley and the sister had no warning whatever of the important event which was soon to occur, for Miss Jones was not supplied with even a handsatchel. Upon arriving in Pittsburg, she went with her sister to a shop and made a few purchases, and then excusing herself on the pretence that she had an errand down street and requesting her sister to wait for her in the shop, disappeared. When she returned some time afterward, it was to make the astonishing announcement that she was married and that her husband, Lieutenant Fuller, was in a carriage at the door. A license had been procured at the office of the County Register and the couple were driven to the Allegheny City residence of the Rev. Dr. Purves, of the First Presbyterian Church. The clergyman was entirely unacquainted with the couple, but perceiving that they were of the legal age quickly united them in marriage, and they immediately drove back to Pittsburg. The bride bade her sister a hurried farewell and with her husband was driven to the Union Depot, where they took a train for Altoona, afterward extending the trip further eastward. Now it is said that the bride's trunk was forwarded to her and that the couple were informed by telegraph that they would be forgiven and that a cordial reception awaited them upon their return.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller first met about five years ago and at once formed an attachment for each other. The announcement of their engagement followed and Lieutenant Fuller was a frequent visitor at the Sewickley mansion. Two or three years ago he was forbidden the house, and the lovers did not meet again until months later, while Miss Jones was visiting at Brownsville. It is said they contemplated marriage a couple of years ago, while Miss Jones was visiting Judge Gresham at Chicago. It is certain that Lieutenant Fuller left Washington for Chicago after having informed his friends that he intended to get married. He returned, but of course without his bride. It is said Miss Jones's parents got wind of the plan and immediately summoned their daughter home. In Sewickley society the elopement has naturally created a stir.

A SUIT WON BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, June 10 (*Special*).—The suit of George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, against the Chess Carley Oil Company, formerly operating from Louisville throughout the South, the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was to-day practically decided in favor of the defendants. The suit originally was for $100,000 damages by a conspiracy between the defendants by which the Chess Carley and Standard Companies were given lower freight rates than Rice, their rival in the oil business; also for $5,000 special damages from the Louisville and Nashville for overcharges in freight tolls and for injunctions temporary and permanent restraining the defendants from continuing their conspiracy and discriminations. The case was before Judge Howell E. Jackson, of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Jackson held that previous to the Interstate Commerce law, when the suit was filed, the road was free to fix its rates, but the charge of conspiracy was proper ground for the suit. He refused the interlocutory injunction asked for by Rice in his final petition on which the case was heard. He held that there was not sufficient proof of discrimination. Both sides excepted to the decision, and the defence was given till September 5 to answer the charge of conspiracy.

KIDNAPPING A BOY FOR RANSOM.

KANSAS CITY, June 10 (*Special*).—The son, age ten, of R. S. Vivian disappeared from home on Wednesday, and as Mr. Vivian is wealthy and the police and detectives, who have been looking for two days, can get no clew, it is supposed that the boy is held for ransom. Mr. Vivian says the kidnappers need only name their price.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 10.—One new case of yellow fever has appeared since yesterday. One patient has been discharged from the hospital, the first since its establishment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Acting Surgeon General Stoner to-day expressed the opinion that the yellow fever at Key West is well under control and that there is not much danger of its spreading beyond its present limits.

YALE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

NEW-HAVEN, June 10 (*Special*).—The Yale Football Association to-night elected officers as follows: President, G. M. Gill, '88; vice-president, G. R. Carter, '88 S. treasurer, Harry Reed, '89; secretary, C. O. Gill, '89. The receipts for the season were $3,359; expenses, $3,017.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE VANDALIA.

GENERAL MANAGER M'CREA THINKS THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE IN RELATIONS FIXED BY CONTRACT.

PITTSBURG, June 10 (*Special*).—The interest manifested in the sale of the Vandalia line to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton syndicate is increasing in this city. General Manager McCrea returned from the West this morning. In answer to the question whether Mr. McKeen had sold the Terre Haute and Indianapolis road because he was not in accord with the Pennsylvania Company, he said: "I think there can be no truth in this statement. I have never known of the slightest disagreement. The relations existing between him and the officers of the Pennsylvania Company have always been of the most pleasant character."

"Why did he sell out, then?"

"Simply because he felt that the time had come when he could get the top notch price for his property. He has been desirous of selling for a year or more, and getting free from the worry of active management."

"What is the connection between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton in this deal?"

"I have little information except what I see published. The Baltimore and Ohio, or Mr. Garrett, may be interested, but it is by no means certain. The Baltimore and Ohio Company already owns the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore road, which extends from Parkersburg to Cincinnati and I doubt if the company would join in paralleling their own line by extending the Ironton railroad to Parkersburg."

"But what arrangements will the Pennsylvania Company now make to reach St. Louis?" "It will in all probability continue in the future as in the past. The mere transfer of a stock ownership from one party to another does not destroy existing contracts, providing they are in due legal form. The new purchasers are as much bound by them as are the old holders.

FOR MATHEMATICIANS TO SOLVE.

HOW MANY LINES CAN RUN BETWEEN HERE AND PHILADELPHIA?—A B. AND O. DINNER.

A published dispatch, presumably either from Philadelphia or Baltimore, stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was surveying a new line between Philadelphia and this city. The exact number of lines which may be laid out between two given points, provided the engineers are fully acquainted with their business, has not yet been determined. It is one of the questions with which the mathematical mind may struggle at this season of college commencements. Railroad managers as well as college professors never seem to tire of propounding it.

Some zest was given to the problem yesterday, because it was announced on good authority that at a dinner on Wednesday night, given by Henry S. Ives to Robert Garrett, the members of the famous Baltimore and Ohio "deal" sat down together. Mr. Garrett, of course, was at the right of Mr. Ives, but the places of the subordinate members of the syndicate are lost in obscurity. There were one or two lawyers present. It was announced yesterday on something more than semi-official authority that no allusion to the Baltimore and Ohio "deal" was made at the dinner. It was stated, in fact, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had nothing whatever to do with the purchase of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, which leases the Vandalia line to St. Louis jointly with a Pennsylvania railroad line. It was asserted once more that the "deal" had not been completed, but all the provisions had been fully observed to the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

JEFFERSON, Tex., June 10.—The trial of the case of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company against B. H. Epperson, which involved a large amount of money, was concluded in the District Court yesterday. When the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway Company was in the hands of receivers, Epperson had a judgment against it for about $60,000, and under it had seventy-five sections of land in Willbarger and Clay Counties sold by the sheriff. He purchased all the lands at the sale, and they are now said to be valuable. These lands were afterward transferred by the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway Company to the Texas and Pacific. Suit was brought by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company to set aside the sheriff's sale. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, setting aside the sale and again vesting the right of the lands in the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—*The Journal* this morning says, upon authority, that the Illinois Central will have a way into Kansas City inside of twelve months. It is backing the new road, the Missouri Central, now building. The new road will run up the Mississippi River on the Illinois side from East St. Louis to Alton. There it crosses the river and runs west about midway between the Chicago and Alton and the Missouri Pacific, crossing the Missouri River near Booneville and entering Kansas City by way of Independence, Mo.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., says: The annual election of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad resulted in the re-election of A. E. Touscalin, the president, and the old Board of Directors with few changes. It was resolved to maintain the organization of the Winona, Alma and Northern road, and officers were elected accordingly.

HEMMING IN THE HOSTILES.

A CURIOUS STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE APACHE WAR IN NORTHERN NEW-MEXICO.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 10.—Captain Lee, who is in command of the soldiers stationed here, says that the soldiers have the hostiles so closely pressed that he thought that they could not reach Sonora. He had one-half of his troops mounted on private horses and mules belonging to company wagons. The volcano near Havispe in Sonora is still pouring fourth volumes of lava and the residents hope that this fact will prevent the hostile Indians from visiting that part of the country.

Until the recent deliverance from the scourge of Geronimo's band, Northern Mexico has known no peace with the Apaches since about 1845. A curious story is told by Domingo Duran, of Bacuachi, a town in Sonora, about the outbreak of this Apache war. For forty years previous to 1845 the tribes lived at peace with the Mexicans. Their passion was horse-racing. One Sunday a priest by the name of Escalante and a Mexican got up a race and the priest selected as his rider an Apache chief. The priest lost the race and accused the Indian of not doing his best. In his rage he struck the chief in the face with a loaded "quirt" and knocked out one of his eyes. The other Indians did not appear to feel resentful, but on a Sunday a few weeks afterward the priest started for Fronteras to hold services. On the road, the Apaches overtook him and his companions and put out the priest's eyes and tied him to a tree. After sitting around and enjoying the sufferings of the priest until their vengeance was satisfied, they killed him and tortured his companions. From this time the Apaches were at war with Mexico until the recent capture by the United States troops.

GRAND ARMY MEN AND THE CLEVELAND ROOM.

ST. LOUIS, June 10 (*Special*).—There were more sensational developments to-day in the matter of the Grand Army of the Republic against President Cleveland. The Encampment Committee received an official communication from several posts in Iowa and Illinois stating that they had decided not to attend the St. Louis encampment, as the citizens of the city had decided to entertain the President at the same time. They did not desire to jubilate with Cleveland, and did not believe one-half of the Grand Army of the Republic would attend. The committee here is much worried over the out-look. One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens, large contracts for the entertainment have been closed and all preparations to entertain 100,000 men are well under way.

TWO WOMEN KIDNAP A CHILD.

Mrs. Lottie Demorest, of No. 57 Hope-st., Williamsburg, notified the police last night that her six-year-old adopted daughter, Ida Irene, had been kidnapped early in the evening by two strange women. The child was playing on the stoop of her home, when the women seized her and ran off. They are supposed to be the aunts of the child. Mrs. Demorest adopted the child five years ago. The police are making a diligent search for some tidings of her whereabouts.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, June 10.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Electric Association held here to-day it was announced that the next convention would be held at the Parker House on August 9. The National Association is composed of persons connected with all the most prominent electric lighting companies of the continent, and the meeting in Boston will bring together a large number of prominent electricians, including the presidents of many of the companies.

CLOSE OF THE DELAWARE SHAD FISHERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (*Special*).—In accordance with the law fishing for shad in the Delaware River or Bay ceased to-day. The catch of the season, beginning April 10, was the largest in the history of shad fishers in these waters. It is estimated that the shore fisheries and gillers combined captured over 150,000 shad during the season in the Delaware River alone.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARGED WITH A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—A supplemental and amended petition was yesterday filed by the New-England Mutual Insurance Company in its suit against Milton C. Randall, its former agent, who, it is said, is a defaulter to the sum of about $37,000.

PASSENGER TRAIN PARTIALLY WRECKED.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A dispatch from East Saginaw, Mich., says: "The train leaving this city last for Grand Rapids on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad was ditched near Merrill, the engine and baggage car being broken to fragments. Engineer Weidman, Fireman Corbes and Baggageman Sanford were all injured. All the passengers escaped with bruises."

GUESTS OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND AT BREAKFAST.

HARMONY ON THE PIAZZA AND ON THE PIANO—NO POLITICS THAT ANYBODY KNOWS OF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 10.—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of Governor Hill to-day in the new Executive Mansion. The President arrived from the Adirondack Mountains by special train at 6 o'clock in the morning. The train consisted of only a baggage car and the sleeping-car Maraquita, and it had jogged along slowly through the night from Rouse's Point, the conductor having orders not to get to Albany at too early an hour. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, and Dr. Rossman and Mrs. Rossman. When the travellers stepped off the train at Albany they were greeted by Colonel William G. Rice, the Governor's secretary. A few loungers about the depot were the only other persons to welcome the President.

Mr. Cleveland had become much sunburned while fishing. His face was decidedly brown and he had a quickness of movement when walking which showed that he felt much stronger in consequence of his vacation. Those who talked with him afterward said that they found him vivacious, talkative and unusually outspoken and frank in expressing his ideas. He seemed to be much benefited by his trip. There were a few mosquito scars on his face, but there were no other reminders of his late life as a fisherman. He was wearing a black suit and a black high hat. His Prince Albert coat was buttoned closely over his breast.

Mrs. Cleveland was radiant with health and youth. She wore a plain travelling dress and a white straw sailor hat. Her face had been browned by the sun, but the black flies and mosquitoes had not attacked her. Mrs. Lamont, on the other hand, had been cruelly treated by these pests of the wilderness. Her face was swollen from the bites of black flies, and she was in such pain that she was almost ill.

Colonel Rice put the Governor's guests in two carriages and they were soon transported to the Executive Mansion. There the Governor warmly greeted all. Breakfast was soon afterward served in the splendidly decorated dining-room, which has just been added to the mansion. It was the first occasion on which the room had been used, and the Governor's cook had been laboring for three days to prepare a delicious breakfast. The party at the table consisted of President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, Governor Hill, Adjutant-General Porter and Colonel William G. Rice. After breakfast the rooms of the new mansion were displayed to his guests by Governor Hill. President Cleveland was much pleased with the appearance of the building. Mrs. Cleveland thought that in some respects it was superior to the White House. The picture lately presented to the State by Mr. Drexel was much admired.

The President and the Governor afterward had an hour's chat upon the piazza, while Mrs. Cleveland played some airs upon the piano in the reception room. The President inquired about his many friends in Albany and expressed regret he was not able to remain a few days here and see them.

The visit of the President terminated at 10:30 a. m. He then took a carriage and was driven to the West Shore Railway depot. Upon his way he stopped the carriage and entering the shop of an Albany tailor had himself measured for a suit of clothes. About 300 residents gazed upon him curiously as he stood within the shop, and the tailor marched around him with a tape calling off the numbers. The President then went to the depot, where he was joined on board the train by Mr. and Mrs. Lamont. There was a large crowd at the depot to witness his departure. The train started at 11 o'clock for Washington.

Mrs. Cleveland remained at the Executive Mansion until 1 p. m., when she bade Governor Hill farewell and going to the depot took the Chicago "flyer" for Syracuse. She intends to remain a fortnight at Oswego at the home of Miss Kingsford, a friend. Miss Kingsford and her brother met Mrs. Cleveland here and were the guests of Governor Hill at luncheon to-day. Miss Kingsford and her brother accompanied Mrs. Cleveland to Syracuse.

President Cleveland's private car Maraquita reached Jersey City at 3:25 p. m. yesterday by way of the West Shore and New-Jersey Junction roads, the junction tracks from above Weehawken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station being put to use for the first time. On the Maraquita were the President himself, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Train-master Dale, Mr. Flagg, in charge of all the railroad arrangements for the North Woods trip; two porters and the President's cook. The car stood in the big station for about twenty-five minutes, but only one or two of the party on board got out. The President stood on the platform facing away from the waiting room for a little while, chatting with his private secretary. Few people knew, however, that the Maraquita had arrived or who were on it, and no crowd was attracted. The President looked as heavy and fleshy as ever. His face was browned and his hands and neck slightly tanned. The faithful and gallant Lamont looked the worse for his battles with the black flies of the Adirondacks.

Robert Garrett's private car was standing in the station, waiting for the 4:43 train to Washington to be made up. Mr. Garrett, it is said, had invited the President's party to make the trip with him, and the car was kept over for that purpose. Mr. Cleveland was unwilling to stay the extra hour in Jersey City, however, and the Maraquita was attached consequently to the regular afternoon limited express. The express left the station promptly at 3:52 p. m. Mr. Garrett's train did not get off until nearly 5 p. m. Mrs. Cleveland was not with the President's party. She left the rest at Albany and branched off toward Western New York.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, arrived here at 6:50 o'clock this evening from Albany, accompanied by Mr. F. P. Kingsford and Miss Virginia M. Kingsford, an old friend and schoolmate. It was announced that the party would not arrive until 7:20 o'clock and but few persons were at the station. Mrs. Cleveland during the journey occupied a seat in an ordinary coach. Dr. McGlynn, who delivered a lecture here to-night, was in the same car, and they both attracted much attention. Upon arriving here Mrs. Cleveland and her companions were driven to the residence of Mr. Thomas Kingsford, where Mrs. Cleveland will remain as the guest of Miss Kingsford for two weeks, after which both ladies will attend the commencement exercises at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

BACK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont arrived in the city at 8:55 o'clock to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special car attached to the end of the regular New-York train. A carriage was in waiting at the end of the railroad yard and the party entered it and were driven to the White House. A few railroad officers and two or three friends of the President were the only persons present when the President alighted from the train.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE AT ITHACA.

ITHACA, June 10 (*Special*).—*The Ithaca Republican* of to-day contains the announcement that the office of that paper will be closed this week and that its last number has been published. Its editor, Assemblyman Smith, has made an arrangement with the Cornell trustees whereby he rents an office in the Sibley Building, to which the plant of *The Republican* is to be removed. The printing of the university will then be done by W. G. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith will resume his former position as associate editor of *The Journal*.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

NEWBURG, June 10 (*Special*).—A gang of thieves is working its way up the Hudson. Peekskill was visited on Tuesday night, Highland Falls Wednesday night, and last night they worked six miles further up to Cornwall. At Highland Falls the Davidson House, the Berard Cottage and the house of M. Farrel were visited. At Cornwall the houses of James Cox and Nicholas Chatfield were robbed.

UTICA, June 10.—Samuel F. Barton, of Hanover, Oneida County, shot himself fatally this morning. He was a wealthy cattle dealer. Melancholy was the cause of his suicide.

ELMIRA, June 10.—The stock of the American District Telegraph Company of Elmira was transferred to-day to G. W. Treadwell, president of the Newspaper District Telegraph Company. The latter company is now operating the cities of Scranton and Elmira in connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A PREACHER EXPELLED FOR IMMORALITY.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The Rev. J. E. Allen, of Middletown, Conn., was to-day expelled by the New-England African Methodist Episcopal Conference on the representation of the presiding elder of the Long Island District regarding Mr. Allen's immoral conduct.

COLLECTING MONEY TO OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

ST. LOUIS, June 10 (*Special*).—A delegation of wholesale liquor-dealers, representing the anti-Prohibitionists of Texas, have been in the city two days collecting campaign funds from the brewers and wholesale liquormen there. They will go to Cincinnati and the East to-morrow. They say they must raise $50,000 from the brewers of the North and West in order to save Texas from prohibition. They assert that the present indications are that the State will give a majority for prohibition of 25,000.

HAVEMEYER'S REFINERY BURNED.

TWELVE MEN REPORTED MISSING.

THE FIRE REACHES DEVOE'S OIL WORKS AND A CAR STABLE—THE LOSS SAID TO BE OVER $200,000.

Fire was discovered at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the sugar room of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company at Commercial and Box sts., Greenpoint. The flames spread with great rapidity and were soon beyond the control of the firemen. Hardly had the second alarm been sounded when it was found that Devoe's Oil Works on Newtown Creek were in danger. Another alarm was given at once, but the firemen seemed to make little progress in checking the flames which lighted New-York and Brooklyn as well as Long Island City.

The loss will probably reach $200,000.

There were 500 men at work in the refinery when the fire was discovered and all but twelve of them had been accounted for at 4 o'clock. The large refinery, six stories high and 200 feet long, was completely destroyed.

The flames spread rapidly in every direction. One of the first buildings reached was the cross-town car stable where there were 200 horses. The horses were quickly turned out into the street and none was burned. The stable was damaged considerably.

Soon an explosion was heard and it was then discovered that one of the oil tanks of the Devoe Manufacturing Company was on fire. The flames next attacked a lumber yard and for nearly two hours it seemed as if they could not be controlled before daylight. At 3 o'clock the fire was still blazing far above the neighboring buildings, but it was said to be under control. The fireboats Havemeyer and Zophar Mills had been summoned, and these with the boats owned by neighboring refineries did effective work.

FLAMES CAUSED BY NAKED WIRES.

A WESTERN UNION OFFICE DESTROYED.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN PITTSBURG A RUIN—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION STOPPED FOR A TIME.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—Shortly after midnight last night the crossing of wires from which the covering had been worn in the Western Union Telegraph Company's operating room in the First National Bank Building at Fifth-ave. and Wood-st. caused a slight fire behind the switch-board. The blaze was put out with little trouble and without loss. At 3:30 a. m. the two operators who had been left in charge of the office for the balance of the night, P. J. McKeever and George E. Stuart, noticed another blaze on the switch-board. Mr. McKeever ran for a can of water to throw on the flame. When he returned a few minutes later the whole switch-board was in flames and the fire was working its way around the room. The operators ran out to give the alarm, but before they reached the street the whole front of the building was on fire. Before the engines arrived the flames were shooting from all the windows of the fourth floor and had worked their way to the fifth floor, in which were stored 8,000 battery cells. These cells were covered with signal oil, about eight barrels of oil being used in the room. The oil caused the fire to burn more fiercely and rapidly, and by the time the engines were ready to throw water it seemed that the destruction of the building was inevitable. Entering the building from all sides were hundreds of telegraph wires. Many of these were bound together in cables. These were quickly burned off, and the signal wires soon shared the same fate, cutting Pittsburg completely off from the rest of the world so far as the Western Union service was concerned. Half an hour after the fire was discovered the fourth and fifth floors of the large building were completely gutted, and the third floor, which was used as the operating room of the Telephone Exchange, was badly damaged. The telephone wires had shared the same fate as those of the Western Union company.

By 6:30 a. m. what had been two hours before one of the finest buildings in the city was practically ruined, so far as appearances went. The fire was confined to the First National Bank Building. The only other sufferer was the Allegheny County Light Company. As soon as the telegraph circuits were broken the business of the company, so far as it could be, was turned into the eight circuits of the Mutual Union, a branch of the Western Union service. The office at Wood and Diamond sts. was at once filled with messenger boys and operators, and old instruments and tables were pressed into service. The regular forces at the branch offices were also increased, and by noon communication was once more established East and West.

The telephone wires will not be in a condition to do business for at least ten days, and it will be several weeks, perhaps months, before they will be in as good shape as before the fire. For the present the Mutual Union office in the Germania Bank Building will be used as the main office of the Western Union. The effect of the fire was felt in all branches of business. Pool rooms and bucket-shops were compelled to close, and comparatively little business was transacted today at the various Exchanges.

It is stated that the total loss will not exceed $55,000. Of this amount the Western Union loses $25,000, the telephone company $15,000 and T. P. Bedillon, jeweler, $5,000. The damage to the building was $10,000. All was fully covered by insurance, except the Western Union, and their loss is total. A force of men were put to work cleaning the debris out of the building, almost before the embers were extinguished. The bank officials say that they will rebuild at once. General Superintendent Tinker, of the Western Union, with a carload of machinery, will arrive here in the morning. The company had its wires in pretty fair working condition to-night. The fire was caused by rats gnawing the covering off the wires back of the switchboard. These wires were insulated with linen thread coated with paraffine, for which the rodents seemed to have an inordinate fondness.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Fire started this morning by spontaneous combustion, it is supposed, of waste rags in Meyer's manufacturing works in Covington, Ky., and caused a loss of $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 10.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the centre of one of the thickly settled business blocks between Penn and Wyoming aves. and Mulberry and Linden sts. Five large barns were entirely destroyed.

AN END TO THE COKE STRIKE POSSIBLE.

CHICAGO BLAST FURNACES CLOSED FOR WANT OF COKE—LABOR NOTES.

PITTSBURG, June 10 (*Special*).—Secretary Mullen, of the Miners' Amalgamated Association, sums up the coke situation as follows: "The resolution of the Knights of Labor to accept the decision of their officials has gone out to the local assemblies, and that passed at the Amalgamated Convention to advise resumption of work, the syndicate to adopt a sliding