

THE PARNELL DEBATE.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EXTREME BITTERNESS DISPLAYED ON BOTH SIDES—MR. O'SHEA'S LETTER A BLOW AT MR. PARNELL—A LOSS TO BRITISH AID—MR. BLAINE'S CONFIDENCE UN-DIMINISHED.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRUCKER.)

Copyright, 1888: By the New-York Tribune.

London, Aug. 2.—Mr. Parnell, his friends and allies are fighting the Commission as if it were a question of life or death. The Irish leader has the unflinching support of Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Morley and the whole Gladstonian wing of the Liberal party. They have, nevertheless, carried resistance to a point which spoils their plan of campaign. Mr. Parnell still intends to offer to bring an action for libel against "The Times" as an alternative to the inquiry before the Commission. The offer will be in vain. The Government have resolved to proceed with a common action, or no action. When they first made their proposal for an inquiry by judges, it was open to Mr. Parnell to accept or reject it. He declined to do either. If he now seeks to go back to that offer, he will be told it is too late. He had the option and refused it. The offer was not a continuing one, is not now open to him, and will not be renewed. The situation, indeed, has changed in several respects for the worse. The Government and House of Commons have steadily rejected every amendment and refused every concession demanded. Their bill remains what it was, a bill for unlimited inquiry into every charge made by "The Times" against everybody in connection with "Parnellism and Crime."

Mr. Parnell's countercharge against Mr. Chamberlain has, at least for the present, broken down. The debate on the amendments has been so violent that on neither side is there now any disposition to fling lightly about, and the language is such as has rarely been heard in the House of Commons in its worst days. Mr. Parnell, once the coolest of men, has been at a white heat all the week. Twice over he has accused his opponents of using poison and dagger. In his passionate peroration of Tuesday night he protested against the miserable dodges of the Ministry, and cried out: "Oh! it is poor; it is cowardly; it is loading the dice; it is poisoning the dagger." Mr. Labouchere says unrebuked on the floor of the House: "It is a conspiracy." Sir William Vernon Harcourt observed that the Government made themselves "a mere conduit pipe for the foul water of 'The Times'." Then, changing metaphor, he said they had to deal with "the slimy web of calumny woven by 'The Times' and its counsel, and to wallow in this slime." Whereupon the Solicitor-General for Scotland reminded Sir William that he was who once described the Tories as "stewing in Parnellite juice." Mr. Healy, whose invective amuses the House in its most serious moments, improved on Sir William Harcourt's "slimy web of calumny." The Irish members, according to him, were "drenched from the hose of the Attorney-General's liquid measure tank" and shot at by "Ministerial moonlighters, from behind a hedge, with blackened faces." The Home Secretary, whose conduct of his share of this business has been even less adroit than Mr. Smith's, insinuated, as Mr. O'Connor cried out, that Byrne was directed by able, wicked men than himself, meaning the Parnellites. This Mr. Matthews promptly denied. Mr. Morley declared that if Mr. Redmond's story about himself and "The Times" was true, "The Times" had been guilty of the deepest infamy in suppressing Mr. Redmond's letter. This morning's issue prints Mr. Redmond's letter verbatim. Mr. Morley offers no explanation.

Mr. Gladstone, whose words are in common times studiously moderate, accuses the Ministry of shirking, of surreptitiously shifting the issue. Mr. Goschen attacked Mr. Gladstone with vehemence all the more bitter because his words were guarded. An animated wrangle went on across the table on the point whether Mr. Gladstone did or did not believe Mr. Smith's word of honor. "I do," retorted Mr. Gladstone, but straightway he qualified his assurance by insisting that the assertion he was called on to believe must be rational and intelligible. When the Home Ruler laughed at Mr. Goschen he exclaimed: "Oh, I have nothing to do with members below the gangway who laugh."

"Nothing to do with them," replied Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "yet they represent a nation." Nor are people outside the House cooler than those inside. "The Times" itself describes Messrs. Parnell, Healy, T. P. O'Connor and Sexton as pouring out a flood of blackguardism, and Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt as entering into competition with the foul-mouthed oratory of the Parnellites. The most serious of all the many accusations against the Ministry are two. The first is that they inserted—for that is what it comes to—the words "other persons" in the bill under pressure from Mr. Walter. This has been denied again and again by Mr. Smith, Mr. Goschen and other Ministers, but their opponents will not accept these details. The second is that Mr. Matthews has blundered out that the real or primary object of the Commission is not, as alleged, to inquire into the history of the Land and National League. This is what Mr. Gladstone meant when he charged the Government with having broken the solemn covenant into which they had entered. There is, of course, no complaint that closure should be applied to-night, all amendments and the main question being put without debate at 11 a. m. Yet every point has been thrashed out three times over.

Mr. O'Shea's letter to this morning's "Times" is another candid friend's contribution to this dispute. Mr. O'Shea was formerly Mr. Parnell's right-hand man in his negotiations with the Liberal leaders. Having quarrelled with him he now comes forward to confirm Mr. Chamberlain's account of the interview between him and Mr. Parnell after the Phoenix Park murders. Mr. O'Shea arranged, he tells us, that interview. So of the National Council scheme; it was Mr. Parnell's very own and exists in his own handwriting. Mr. Parnell, however, has long had, according to Mr. O'Shea, a fixed idea that Mr. Chamberlain did divulge Cabinet secrets and had long threatened to accuse him. "The last advice I ever gave him," says Mr. O'Shea, "was that Mr. Chamberlain would not object to his doing so at Charing Cross." But the sting of this letter is in its tail. It is astounding to hear that Mr. Parnell assented to, even prepared, in 1885, a Coercion bill. Mr. Chamberlain has Mr. Parnell's draft. It is a copy of the original act altered, says Mr. O'Shea, by Mr. Parnell's own hand into the form in which he proposed it should be passed, with just enough show of opposition in the House of Commons to satisfy those concerned. Mr. Parnell's evening organ in the London press make no reference to this letter. Mr. Parnell's answer is expected in the House to-night.

Mr. Frank Holl's death is a serious loss to British art. He was, if not great, a most accomplished painter and had the supreme gift of putting character on canvas. He dies at forty-three with his highest ambition unfulfilled. Startling as had been his recent success he used to say of himself that he never knew the difference between nothing and £12,000 a year. Within the last five years he had overtaken and passed every rival in portraiture, Millais excepted. His most famous portraits are, perhaps, those of

CRUSHED BY BRUTE FORCE.

NO MERCY FOR THE IRISH LEADER.

THE GOVERNMENT RELENTLESSLY KILLS ALL AMENDMENTS TO THE COMMISSION BILL.

London, Aug. 2.—In reply to Mr. Healy in the Commons Mr. Goschen said that Mr. W. H. Smith had not interviewed the Editor of "The Times"; that he had not seen him, and that he had had no communications with him regarding the Commission. In replying to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Goschen said that he did not know whether or not Mr. Smith sent to the reporter's gallery the manuscript of the Commission bill which was read in the House on July 12, and that the words "and other persons" did not appear in it.

Mr. Labouchere called the attention of the House to the breach of privilege which "The Times" to-day was guilty in charging the Parnellites with trying to drown the Commission bill with a flood of blackguardism unparalleled in the history of Parliament. He declared the circumstance that Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt completed the foul-mouthed oratory of their Irish allies.

Mr. Goschen concurred in the charge that a breach of privilege had been committed by "The Times," and there was no use to mitigate the fact by saying that strong language had been used by the Parnellites against "The Times" under the protection of privilege. But if the House followed precedents it would not now deal with the breach of privilege, but would proceed with the business of the day. Mr. Goschen accordingly made a motion to that effect. Mr. Gladstone seconded it and advised Mr. Labouchere to withdraw the question of privilege, to which Mr. Labouchere agreed. Mr. Gladstone desired, he said, to return good for evil in not pressing the question at present. But Mr. Sexton was less conciliatory and said that he desired to commend the paymasters and accomplices of forgers.

Mr. Goschen then moved that the debate proceed on the bill to investigate the charges against the Parnellites, if it were still under discussion, at midnight. To this the House agreed. He next moved that the Chairman shall have power at 1 o'clock in the morning to put the remaining clauses.

Mr. Healy said the motion was another proof that the Conservatives were prepared to treat the Parnellites in the same manner as the red Indian who danced around his victim at the stake. Mr. Goschen said that the motion was without the slightest reason to justify it. The bill was of such importance that it ought to be adequately discussed. The Government, he said, did not want further discussion, as the effect upon the country would be unfavorable to them. They therefore abused their rights as a majority in order to gag their political opponents.

Mr. O'Connor said that the closure of debate as proposed amounted to a decree that the most important proposals in the bill must be passed without discussion. It was an act of brute violence on the part of the Government.

Sir Charles Lewis (Conservative) contended that the obstructive tactics of the Parnellites justified the motion. Their style of discussion disgraced Parliament. Mr. Timothy Healy moved to amend the motion by inserting the words "if the Chairman so think," thus leaving to the discretion of the Chair the application of the closure rule.

Mr. Healy refused to accept the amendment, saying that the Chairman ought not to be hindered with such responsibility. Sir Lyon Playfair (Liberal) declared that the motion was most unfortunate precedent that the Government could set. Such closure had hitherto been unheard of.

Mr. Healy's amendment was rejected—285 to 237. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved an amendment extending the inquiry to the circumstances under which the charges were made and originally published by "The Times."

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, held that the amendment was needless. Mr. C. H. Anderson (Liberal) claimed that it was important to know how many forged letters "The Times" had and how they had been obtained. Mr. Goschen said that the Government had invited the fullest inquiry into the recent facts connected with "Parnellism and Crime," if it was conducted by a committee of inquiry. He said that the Government had a right to know how many forged letters were written, and by whom, and by what means. The Government would not accept the letters as genuine. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was defeated—162 to 128. Mr. Labouchere moved that the letters be inquired into and reported upon by a committee. It is a member of the Government who is the so-called base laughter as to refuse his reasonable concession. If the Government refuse, it would recommend Mr. Parnell to wash his hands of the Commission and sue "The Times" for libel solely on the letters.

The Solicitor-General said that the letters were not the charges, but only evidence of the charges, against Mr. Parnell. He admitted that the letters were not the charges, but that without doubt the Commission would early inquire into their authenticity. The Commission, however, must not be hindered by the Government's refusal to accept the amendment.

INDIANS TALK OF CROPS.

HINTING AT A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE COMMISSIONERS AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY PLAINLY TOLD THAT THE SIOUX WILL SIGN NO PAPERS—CHIEF GALL DESIRES TO KNOW WHO WILL PAY FOR HIS LOSSES AS A FARMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Standing Rock Agency, Aug. 2.—The Commissioners suffered another disappointment to-day. The Indians took the treaties of 1868 and 1876 to the camp last night, and with the assurances given by the influential half-breeds it was thought that they would be ready to sign to-day. Owing to last night's rain they were slow in returning this morning, and not until 11 o'clock were the Commissioners enabled to call them to order. Chairman Pratt reminded them that they had been given the old treaties, with the understanding that they were to render their final decision this morning. He repeated to them the history of the goodness of the Government and appealed to them for the good of themselves, as well as for the satisfaction of their true friends among the whites to accept the treaty. Yesterday they were asked if they thought that the President or the Secretary of the Interior was lying to them, but this the Indians refused to answer.

Chief Gall spoke to-day for the first time in the conference. He called the attention of the Commissioners to the violation of treaties in the past, to the manner in which the Indians have been deceived. He opposed the proposition to open the reservation to settlement, and said that while the Indians had an abundance of land at present, they must think of coming generations. Their posterity would need it all. As for himself, he stood there to say that he would never sign either paper. He said he hoped that the learned Commissioners would let the Indians go home to their crops which are suffering. Gall was very impressive and was applauded and admired by his people, who justly look upon him as the noblest specimen of his race. Before closing Gall said: "How long are you going to keep us here? Our crops are being ruined, and we would like to know who is going to pay for them. We will stay here as long as you want us, and we demand that whoever comes out alive shall get pay for our loss. I will never sign either paper."

It will seem from this that a great game of "freeze-out" is now being played at the agency and that the Indians are getting the best of it. They are feeding at the Government's expense. They are well organized and remain as steadfast as an army of disciplined soldiers, while the Commission is using every effort and device to break up their stubborn resolution. Gall closed his speech by shaking hands with each of the Commissioners, meaning that he desired to say good-bye. When Gall had closed, Sitting Bull spoke, but not to the Commissioners. He turns his back to the Commissioners and speaks to the Indians. He asked the oratorical chiefs why they didn't tell the Commissioners what the Indians had said and go home. He thought the matter ought to be settled at once. He was becoming weary and was beginning to think that the chiefs were losing their good sense. If the Indians had said they would never sign and had taken an oath to the Great Father, he could see no sense in further delay.

Chairman Pratt spoke plainly to the Indians and used his old tactics of denouncing the policy of having one or two chiefs speak for the entire tribe. He said Gall, John Grass, Mad Bear and the other chiefs would not be permitted to prevent any other Indian from signing. Sitting Bull, in one of his speeches to the Indians, advised them to be calm and moderate, and not to show anger at anything the Commissioners might say. The perfection with which the Indians are organized and the manner in which their leaders are holding the fort, are very surprising. It is evident that they have been discussing the question for months, and that they were well prepared to meet the anxiety which they will answer to questions, and refuse to have their own reporters, who have been taking notes during the conference, read any part of the proposed treaty before the Commissioners. They have their mind in their hands, and when they can discuss the subject without interruption. To-day one of the reporters attempted to read at the request of the Commissioners the report of the Indians. The Commissioners have informed the Indians that they will remain until the affirmative or negative paper is signed, and in reply to this Gall says that they will read before that time.

The delay at the agency is having an amazing effect on the Indians of other agencies on the reservation, as they were called in some places. Indians-in-the-Face says the whites must think the rain is a lot of children who will change their minds in a day. The Commissioner still has hope of success, but to an observer the prospect is not bright. Many of the Indians have gone from the reservation, and it is not to be expected that they will return. Major McLaughlin, there would be few left at the agency to confer. The climax has been reached, and will not be broken until the council to-night to sign the negative.

MAJOR GLEASON USES BITTER WORDS.

HE INDIGNANTLY DENIES THAT ANY MAN EVER SAW HIM DRUNK.

Major Gleason appeared in court yesterday at Long Island City on a charge of destroying the property of the Long Island Railroad Company. The courtroom was crowded with taxpayers and friends of the Mayor, whose legal representative was Corporation Counsel W. P. Foster. The city records are kept in a big safe in the courtroom, and when City Clerk O'Connell opened the door of the safe for the Long Island Railroad Company, a clerk ransacked the safe and found a bottle of whisky. The Mayor was asked what was being done with the contents. The Mayor said that he was going to give the bottle to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city.

MURDERING HER LOVER AND HESELF.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, Mary Parson, of Lawrenceville, Penn., shot and killed Charles E. Knight, of Lawrenceville, and then blew her brains out. The tragedy took place in the Metropolitan Hotel, at Grand-st. and Seventh-ave., but the cause will probably never be known. The girl was the daughter of a furniture dealer of Johnstown and has always borne a good reputation. She was about twenty years of age. De Knight was a Pullman-car conductor, and lived with his parents in Lawrenceville. He was about twenty-four years of age. In a letter to her sister, W. P. Johnson, he was addressed to Jesse Thurlow, Huntingdon, Penn., and stated that she was going to commit suicide.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF MINERAL LANDS.

Tacoma, W. T., Aug. 2.—Universal surprise and indignation are expressed through this Territory at the action of the Public Land Committee of the House of Representatives in amending the Senate bill enabling aliens to own mineral lands in the Territories of the United States, so as to exclude coal and iron lands from the bill. In this Territory a strong foreign syndicate stands ready to establish extensive blast furnaces and rolling mills if they can legally acquire iron lands. This enterprise would add largely to the wealth and population of the Territory and furnish work for thousands of artisans.

THE WILL OF JOHN McCULLOUGH'S WIDOW.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2 (Special).—The will of Letitia McCullough, widow of John McCullough, the well-known actor, was submitted to probate to-day. The testatrix directed in a letter found among the effects that the medals and jewels presented to her husband, and given them to her granddaughter, Letitia, when the latter shall reach twenty-five years of age. If the granddaughter should die before attaining that age, and if Mrs. McCullough's son should have no other child, the medals and jewels are to be presented to some public institution.

FROM KANSAS TO BOSTON ON A BICYCLE.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Elmer E. Jenkin, of Abilene, Kan., arrived here on Monday, having traversed the whole distance on his bicycle. He left Abilene on May 16. The whole distance traversed by him was fully 9,000 miles.

INDIANS TALK OF CROPS.

HINTING AT A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE COMMISSIONERS AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY PLAINLY TOLD THAT THE SIOUX WILL SIGN NO PAPERS—CHIEF GALL DESIRES TO KNOW WHO WILL PAY FOR HIS LOSSES AS A FARMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Standing Rock Agency, Aug. 2.—The Commissioners suffered another disappointment to-day. The Indians took the treaties of 1868 and 1876 to the camp last night, and with the assurances given by the influential half-breeds it was thought that they would be ready to sign to-day. Owing to last night's rain they were slow in returning this morning, and not until 11 o'clock were the Commissioners enabled to call them to order. Chairman Pratt reminded them that they had been given the old treaties, with the understanding that they were to render their final decision this morning. He repeated to them the history of the goodness of the Government and appealed to them for the good of themselves, as well as for the satisfaction of their true friends among the whites to accept the treaty. Yesterday they were asked if they thought that the President or the Secretary of the Interior was lying to them, but this the Indians refused to answer.

Chief Gall spoke to-day for the first time in the conference. He called the attention of the Commissioners to the violation of treaties in the past, to the manner in which the Indians have been deceived. He opposed the proposition to open the reservation to settlement, and said that while the Indians had an abundance of land at present, they must think of coming generations. Their posterity would need it all. As for himself, he stood there to say that he would never sign either paper. He said he hoped that the learned Commissioners would let the Indians go home to their crops which are suffering. Gall was very impressive and was applauded and admired by his people, who justly look upon him as the noblest specimen of his race. Before closing Gall said: "How long are you going to keep us here? Our crops are being ruined, and we would like to know who is going to pay for them. We will stay here as long as you want us, and we demand that whoever comes out alive shall get pay for our loss. I will never sign either paper."

It will seem from this that a great game of "freeze-out" is now being played at the agency and that the Indians are getting the best of it. They are feeding at the Government's expense. They are well organized and remain as steadfast as an army of disciplined soldiers, while the Commission is using every effort and device to break up their stubborn resolution. Gall closed his speech by shaking hands with each of the Commissioners, meaning that he desired to say good-bye. When Gall had closed, Sitting Bull spoke, but not to the Commissioners. He turns his back to the Commissioners and speaks to the Indians. He asked the oratorical chiefs why they didn't tell the Commissioners what the Indians had said and go home. He thought the matter ought to be settled at once. He was becoming weary and was beginning to think that the chiefs were losing their good sense. If the Indians had said they would never sign and had taken an oath to the Great Father, he could see no sense in further delay.

Chairman Pratt spoke plainly to the Indians and used his old tactics of denouncing the policy of having one or two chiefs speak for the entire tribe. He said Gall, John Grass, Mad Bear and the other chiefs would not be permitted to prevent any other Indian from signing. Sitting Bull, in one of his speeches to the Indians, advised them to be calm and moderate, and not to show anger at anything the Commissioners might say. The perfection with which the Indians are organized and the manner in which their leaders are holding the fort, are very surprising. It is evident that they have been discussing the question for months, and that they were well prepared to meet the anxiety which they will answer to questions, and refuse to have their own reporters, who have been taking notes during the conference, read any part of the proposed treaty before the Commissioners. They have their mind in their hands, and when they can discuss the subject without interruption. To-day one of the reporters attempted to read at the request of the Commissioners the report of the Indians. The Commissioners have informed the Indians that they will remain until the affirmative or negative paper is signed, and in reply to this Gall says that they will read before that time.

The delay at the agency is having an amazing effect on the Indians of other agencies on the reservation, as they were called in some places. Indians-in-the-Face says the whites must think the rain is a lot of children who will change their minds in a day. The Commissioner still has hope of success, but to an observer the prospect is not bright. Many of the Indians have gone from the reservation, and it is not to be expected that they will return. Major McLaughlin, there would be few left at the agency to confer. The climax has been reached, and will not be broken until the council to-night to sign the negative.

MAJOR GLEASON USES BITTER WORDS.

HE INDIGNANTLY DENIES THAT ANY MAN EVER SAW HIM DRUNK.

Major Gleason appeared in court yesterday at Long Island City on a charge of destroying the property of the Long Island Railroad Company. The courtroom was crowded with taxpayers and friends of the Mayor, whose legal representative was Corporation Counsel W. P. Foster. The city records are kept in a big safe in the courtroom, and when City Clerk O'Connell opened the door of the safe for the Long Island Railroad Company, a clerk ransacked the safe and found a bottle of whisky. The Mayor was asked what was being done with the contents. The Mayor said that he was going to give the bottle to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city.

MURDERING HER LOVER AND HESELF.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, Mary Parson, of Lawrenceville, Penn., shot and killed Charles E. Knight, of Lawrenceville, and then blew her brains out. The tragedy took place in the Metropolitan Hotel, at Grand-st. and Seventh-ave., but the cause will probably never be known. The girl was the daughter of a furniture dealer of Johnstown and has always borne a good reputation. She was about twenty years of age. De Knight was a Pullman-car conductor, and lived with his parents in Lawrenceville. He was about twenty-four years of age. In a letter to her sister, W. P. Johnson, he was addressed to Jesse Thurlow, Huntingdon, Penn., and stated that she was going to commit suicide.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF MINERAL LANDS.

Tacoma, W. T., Aug. 2.—Universal surprise and indignation are expressed through this Territory at the action of the Public Land Committee of the House of Representatives in amending the Senate bill enabling aliens to own mineral lands in the Territories of the United States, so as to exclude coal and iron lands from the bill. In this Territory a strong foreign syndicate stands ready to establish extensive blast furnaces and rolling mills if they can legally acquire iron lands. This enterprise would add largely to the wealth and population of the Territory and furnish work for thousands of artisans.

THE WILL OF JOHN McCULLOUGH'S WIDOW.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2 (Special).—The will of Letitia McCullough, widow of John McCullough, the well-known actor, was submitted to probate to-day. The testatrix directed in a letter found among the effects that the medals and jewels presented to her husband, and given them to her granddaughter, Letitia, when the latter shall reach twenty-five years of age. If the granddaughter should die before attaining that age, and if Mrs. McCullough's son should have no other child, the medals and jewels are to be presented to some public institution.

FROM KANSAS TO BOSTON ON A BICYCLE.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Elmer E. Jenkin, of Abilene, Kan., arrived here on Monday, having traversed the whole distance on his bicycle. He left Abilene on May 16. The whole distance traversed by him was fully 9,000 miles.

INDIANS TALK OF CROPS.

HINTING AT A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE COMMISSIONERS AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY PLAINLY TOLD THAT THE SIOUX WILL SIGN NO PAPERS—CHIEF GALL DESIRES TO KNOW WHO WILL PAY FOR HIS LOSSES AS A FARMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Standing Rock Agency, Aug. 2.—The Commissioners suffered another disappointment to-day. The Indians took the treaties of 1868 and 1876 to the camp last night, and with the assurances given by the influential half-breeds it was thought that they would be ready to sign to-day. Owing to last night's rain they were slow in returning this morning, and not until 11 o'clock were the Commissioners enabled to call them to order. Chairman Pratt reminded them that they had been given the old treaties, with the understanding that they were to render their final decision this morning. He repeated to them the history of the goodness of the Government and appealed to them for the good of themselves, as well as for the satisfaction of their true friends among the whites to accept the treaty. Yesterday they were asked if they thought that the President or the Secretary of the Interior was lying to them, but this the Indians refused to answer.

Chief Gall spoke to-day for the first time in the conference. He called the attention of the Commissioners to the violation of treaties in the past, to the manner in which the Indians have been deceived. He opposed the proposition to open the reservation to settlement, and said that while the Indians had an abundance of land at present, they must think of coming generations. Their posterity would need it all. As for himself, he stood there to say that he would never sign either paper. He said he hoped that the learned Commissioners would let the Indians go home to their crops which are suffering. Gall was very impressive and was applauded and admired by his people, who justly look upon him as the noblest specimen of his race. Before closing Gall said: "How long are you going to keep us here? Our crops are being ruined, and we would like to know who is going to pay for them. We will stay here as long as you want us, and we demand that whoever comes out alive shall get pay for our loss. I will never sign either paper."

It will seem from this that a great game of "freeze-out" is now being played at the agency and that the Indians are getting the best of it. They are feeding at the Government's expense. They are well organized and remain as steadfast as an army of disciplined soldiers, while the Commission is using every effort and device to break up their stubborn resolution. Gall closed his speech by shaking hands with each of the Commissioners, meaning that he desired to say good-bye. When Gall had closed, Sitting Bull spoke, but not to the Commissioners. He turns his back to the Commissioners and speaks to the Indians. He asked the oratorical chiefs why they didn't tell the Commissioners what the Indians had said and go home. He thought the matter ought to be settled at once. He was becoming weary and was beginning to think that the chiefs were losing their good sense. If the Indians had said they would never sign and had taken an oath to the Great Father, he could see no sense in further delay.

Chairman Pratt spoke plainly to the Indians and used his old tactics of denouncing the policy of having one or two chiefs speak for the entire tribe. He said Gall, John Grass, Mad Bear and the other chiefs would not be permitted to prevent any other Indian from signing. Sitting Bull, in one of his speeches to the Indians, advised them to be calm and moderate, and not to show anger at anything the Commissioners might say. The perfection with which the Indians are organized and the manner in which their leaders are holding the fort, are very surprising. It is evident that they have been discussing the question for months, and that they were well prepared to meet the anxiety which they will answer to questions, and refuse to have their own reporters, who have been taking notes during the conference, read any part of the proposed treaty before the Commissioners. They have their mind in their hands, and when they can discuss the subject without interruption. To-day one of the reporters attempted to read at the request of the Commissioners the report of the Indians. The Commissioners have informed the Indians that they will remain until the affirmative or negative paper is signed, and in reply to this Gall says that they will read before that time.

The delay at the agency is having an amazing effect on the Indians of other agencies on the reservation, as they were called in some places. Indians-in-the-Face says the whites must think the rain is a lot of children who will change their minds in a day. The Commissioner still has hope of success, but to an observer the prospect is not bright. Many of the Indians have gone from the reservation, and it is not to be expected that they will return. Major McLaughlin, there would be few left at the agency to confer. The climax has been reached, and will not be broken until the council to-night to sign the negative.

MAJOR GLEASON USES BITTER WORDS.

HE INDIGNANTLY DENIES THAT ANY MAN EVER SAW HIM DRUNK.

Major Gleason appeared in court yesterday at Long Island City on a charge of destroying the property of the Long Island Railroad Company. The courtroom was crowded with taxpayers and friends of the Mayor, whose legal representative was Corporation Counsel W. P. Foster. The city records are kept in a big safe in the courtroom, and when City Clerk O'Connell opened the door of the safe for the Long Island Railroad Company, a clerk ransacked the safe and found a bottle of whisky. The Mayor was asked what was being done with the contents. The Mayor said that he was going to give the bottle to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city. The Mayor said that he was going to give the whisky to the city, and that he was going to give the whisky to the city.

MURDERING HER LOVER AND HESELF.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, Mary Parson, of Lawrenceville, Penn., shot and killed Charles E. Knight, of Lawrenceville, and then blew her brains out. The tragedy took place in the Metropolitan Hotel, at Grand-st. and Seventh-ave., but the cause will probably never be known. The girl was the daughter of a furniture dealer of Johnstown and has always borne a good reputation. She was about twenty years of age. De Knight was a Pullman-car conductor, and lived with his parents in Lawrenceville. He was about twenty-four years of age. In a letter to her sister, W. P. Johnson, he was addressed to Jesse Thurlow, Huntingdon, Penn., and stated that she was going to commit suicide.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF MINERAL LANDS.

Tacoma, W. T., Aug. 2.—Universal surprise and indignation are expressed through this Territory at the action of the Public Land Committee of the House of Representatives in amending the Senate bill enabling aliens to own mineral lands in the Territories of the United States, so as to exclude coal and iron lands from the bill. In this Territory a strong foreign syndicate stands ready to establish extensive blast furnaces and rolling mills if they can legally acquire iron lands. This enterprise would add largely to the wealth and population of the Territory and furnish work for thousands of artisans.

THE WILL OF JOHN McCULLOUGH'S WIDOW.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2 (Special).—The will of Letitia McCullough, widow of John McCullough, the well-known actor, was submitted to probate to-day. The testatrix directed in a letter found among the effects that the medals and jewels presented to her husband, and given them to her granddaughter, Letitia, when the latter shall reach twenty-five years of age. If the granddaughter should die before attaining that age, and if Mrs. McCullough's son should have no other child, the medals and jewels are to be presented to some public institution.

FROM KANSAS TO BOSTON ON A BICYCLE.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Elmer E. Jenkin, of Abilene, Kan., arrived here on Monday, having traversed the whole distance on his bicycle. He left Abilene on May 16. The whole distance traversed by him was fully 9,000 miles.

TO WELCOME MR. BLAINE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BIG PARADE.

SOME OF THE CLUBS OF THIS AND OTHER CITIES WHICH WILL BE IN THE LINE.

In discussing certain features of the Blaine demonstration yesterday, Grand Marshal Jackson turned upon all citizens who desire to see Mr. Blaine to join one of the organizations that will turn out in his honor and march with it past the reviewing-stand. "There are thousands who desire to see him," he added, "and this will be found the best way to do it. They will not undergo much fatigue in doing so either, as we only intend to march up to the stand and far enough past it to disband without causing any delay to the rest of the parade. In other words, we will not go out simply to march, but rather for the purpose of seeing Mr. Blaine in the most expeditious manner possible."

Part of the Ohio delegation, including representatives of the Blaine and the Lincoln Clubs, of Cincinnati, the Foraker Club, of Columbus, and other prominent Republican organizations, will start for this city on Monday night. Governor Foraker and Judge Caldwell, president of the Ohio State Republican League, will probably accompany the Ohio contingent, which will number in all about 200 men. Some of them will not start until Tuesday.

PRESIDENT FOSTER A DIVISION MARSHAL.

President James P. Foster, of the National Republican League, was yesterday appointed marshal of the Club Division in the parade. He has authority to appoint aides. League clubs intending to participate in the parade should report to him and meet by States in such streets as may be named hereafter.

Captain Obed Wheeler has been appointed marshal for the division to be composed of veterans of the war of the Rebellion. His headquarters are at the Murray Hill Hotel, where all veterans desiring to take part in the parade will report to him on or after this afternoon.

Colonel J. W. Jones, grand marshal of the Brooklyn column of the parade, has been communicating with Brooklyn yacht-owners, requesting them to turn out with their vessels and join the fleet which will welcome Mr. Blaine. "It will be the most imposing sight ever witnessed in New-York waters," said the Colonel yesterday with enthusiasm. "Not only the Brooklyn yachts, but many belonging in New-York and New-Jersey, will take part in the naval display. Yachts are coming from Newport, New-London and many points along the coast to join in this reception."

TO ILLUSTRATE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIES.

Colonel Jones has sent a circular to Brooklyn manufacturers urging them to be represented in the parade by some of their employes at work, illustrating their business, to be followed in procession by as many of the employes as are willing to turn out. A neatly arranged workshop on wheels, with appropriate mottoes and ornamentation, he thinks, would be a pleasing feature of the procession, showing the benefits and necessity of "Protection to American Industries."

The courtesy of the Custom House will be extended to Mr. Blaine on his arrival by Collector Magone, and the necessary orders to that effect were issued yesterday by the Collector at the request of John D. Elwell, of the Free-Trade Exchange.

A meeting of the Hamilton Republican Club of West Harlem will be held this evening at No. 264 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to complete the arrangements for participating in the reception of Mr. Blaine. All those who desire to take part are requested to report as soon as possible to Captain Samuel G. Hay