The Sun.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—The Bridal Trap. 8 P. M.
Casino—Erminie. 8 P. M.
Grand Opera House—The Streets of New York. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 8 P. M.
New Central Park Garden—Concert. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Bound to Succeed. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—One of the Bravest. 8 P. M.
Panorama—Bedloe av. and 60th st.
Standard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Corner Grocery. 2 and 8.
Wallack's—The Crowing Hen. 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—Fech's Bad Boy. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Variety. 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycoon. 8 P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.*

Ireland Will Meet Them at Philippi.

The motion to read the Home Rule bill a second time has been rejected by an adverse majority of 30, the vote being 341 against 311. This means that almost every member of the House of Commons was on this momentous evening in his seat and voted. It means that, in addition to the 86 Nationalist members, 225 representatives of the brain and conscience of Great Britain have declared that justice required the restoration of a Dublin Parliament. It means that sixteen men had it in their power to say whether a work of righteous restitution should be quickened or deferred. It means that these sixteen and the other dissidents elected on the score of liberal professions will be soon called to an account for their violation of a trust whose scope and purpose has during the late debate been plainly and emphatically enforced by their constituents. It means that Irishmen whose votes returned more than thirty of their present enemies to Parliament challenge them to meet them at the polls, where what last night seemed a drawn battle may be transformed into a victory.

The speech of Mr. PARNELL proved, if any proof were needed, that the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE's bill is a dishonest effort to postpone for a brief season, and to the hopeless for profit of trickish politicians, a reform known to be inevitable. Mr. PARNELL said, and not a Tory of the hundreds present dared to contradict him, except in a shuffling and abortive way, that it was unmistakably conveyed by the Conservative managers to the Nationalist voters at the late election that the revival of a Dublin Parliament should forward their assistance. When, therefore, the Tories set themselves against a concession in which Mr. GLADSTONE offers the least that Irish patriots can heartily accept, the former cannot mean that they reject the demands of Ireland on principle. They mean only that their assent to a repeal of the Union must be purchased with the honors and emoluments of office. We may thus at once eliminate most of the 250 Conservatives, led by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, from the ranks of the honest and unflinching opponents of home rule. Had the Tories carried fifty more seats they would themselves have brought in a measure substantially identical with GLADSTONE'S. We may accordingly dismiss them as being factors destitute of any moral, though they have had a strategic significance.

The moral force, such as it was, by which the hopes of Ireland have been temporarily rebuffed, is to be sought, if anywhere, among the 90 dissidents from the Liberal party. To this auxiliary corps nearly a third was contributed by the personal followers of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, about whose motives there can be nothing honorable or intelligible, since Mr. BRIGHT, whose letter is now known to have been misconstrued, advised them that consistency and loyalty would require them not to vote against the bill, but to abstain from voting altogether. How absurd, indeed, is the position of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who, on the pretence of wishing to give Ireland more than she desires, refuses to grant what Ireland's spokesmen declare themselves entirely willing to accept as a finality. There remain, then, some 60 Whigs and old-fashioned Liberals who, under the leadership of Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. GOSCHEN, are at least sincere and logical, for they boldly repudiate the notion of an Irish Parliament in any form or under any restrictions. But how many of these sixty Whig irreconcilables could have been elected last November had they avowed such resolutions on the hustings, and how few of them can hope to fill again the seats that they now occupy!

The future historian will say that the moral question raised by Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposition was triumphantly resolved in favor of Ireland when a change of only sixteen votes was needed to resuscitate a Parliament at Dublin. There remains the practical question, How will the Premier reply to the adverse vote of the Commons?

Should he resign, a dissolution must be invoked by his successor, for the irreparably discordant elements of the slight adverse majority render the formation of a stable Government impossible. On the other hand, it is just possible that the Queen, whose sympathies with the resistance to home rule have been betrayed too indiscreetly for the ultimate welfare of the Crown, may be emboldened by last night's vote to reject the counsel of her defeated Minister, and refuse to dissolve Parliament until the experiment of a coalition Cabinet is tried. From such an experiment, which will be short and full of trouble, neither Ireland nor Mr. GLADSTONE has anything to fear.

The Latest Judgment.

For the enlightenment of those unfortunate people who have chanced to receive their views of current facts from the columns of such newspapers as the *New York Times*, and other advocates of an Executive attack upon the BELL patent, we present two extracts from the last judicial decision upon that subject. It was given by Judge PARDEE and Judge BILLINGS in the United States Circuit Court sitting in New Orleans. The case presented by the defendants was in all respects the same as that of the so-called Executive suit entered in Columbus, hinging upon the very points that have passed through other circuits, and are now before the Supreme Court at Washington for final adjudication.

The first position of the defendants was that BELL procured his patent through fraud, and the second was that the telephone was invented twenty years ago by PHILIP REISS, and, therefore, could not be patented now. Upon the first point the judgment of the Court was this:

"In all the evidence we have found nothing that shows that BELL has done or caused to be done anything inconsistent with his right to be called an honest man with clean hands."

Before expressing this conclusion, the Judges decided that in every feature, in priority of filing the application, in the claim and specification, and in the description of the instrument of the telephone, BELL's patent was perfectly regular and valid.

Upon the second ground of defence, the invention of REISS, the Court said this:

"That Reiss made great strides toward the discovery of the great fact or law subsequently announced in the fifth claim of BELL does not admit of doubt.

"*That he failed to reach it is equally beyond question.*"

Here we see the two points which have served as the only pillars of defence for every appropriator of BELL's invention who has been forced to show himself in court, knocked away by the court in New Orleans, as they have been knocked away by every Judge who had ever passed upon them before. The incomprehensible folly of individuals, public as well as private, in alleging that a court of the United States is not competent to determine whether fraud had entered into the creation of a patent except upon a suit by the Executive, is again shown in this trial, just as it has been shown in every other case in this famous category of suits.

Backbone in an Executive is a great thing, but it is useless without brains.

Colored Policemen.

SAMUEL G. CRAIG, a stalwart colored citizen of this town, has made application for appointment on the police force, and has been directed to present himself for the physical examination. Should his physical qualifications be found up to the standard, he will then have the civil service examination to encounter. But even if he should pass his examinations creditably, it seems to be assured that he would have no chance of being appointed. One of the Police Commissioners is reported as saying that there is a strong feeling among the policemen against the appointment of a colored man, and that they would make it very disagreeable for any colored man who should be appointed.

Yet in Philadelphia there are nearly fifty colored policemen, or more than three per cent. of the entire force; and we have not heard that they do not make good officers or that the white policemen feel themselves called upon to ostracise them or make the discharge of their duties disagreeable to them. It is probable enough that the New York policemen share the old hateful prejudice, which is still so powerful and widespread, and which in its extreme forms still sometimes exposes colored men and women of high intelligence and character to insolence and insult. The prejudice against colored people, simply on account of their color, is probably deeper in the North than in the South, in spite of the philanthropic interest which the former pretend to take in the welfare of the colored race. There is no reason why the police of this town should be expected to be free from the spirit which manifests itself so strongly among the educated young gentlemen at the Military Academy, for instance. The policemen might not welcome a colored associate to social intimacy, and might in their hearts regard him as their inferior, but we are sure that they are men of too much gentlemenly feeling to seek to embarrass or persecute a colored colleague.

The time is still far distant when the prejudice against colored men shall have wholly died out, and through no fault of theirs they must bear it with patience and self-respect. But they have the right to demand that they shall not be excluded on account of that prejudice from their proper share in public employments.

The Visit of the Reporters.

The first outsiders called in by Mr. CLEVELAND to witness and in a measure partake of the bliss of the young honeymoon were the representatives of the newspaper press, now in camp opposite the cottage. According to all accounts, the visit was delightful—delightful alike to the gentlemen of the press and to the President and his bride.

There comes, as most people know, a psychological moment when the society of a third, a fourth, and even a fifth party or a sixth is regarded no longer with abhorrence, as a thing to be avoided. The inevitable occurrence of this change of attitude toward the outside world is a fact recognized by all students of hymenial philosophy. It is not a sign of weariness. It is not an indication of waning joy. It is simply the natural reaction after a period of exclusively and more or less intensely mutual contemplation. The happy heart, full although not satiated, turns back again to the old interests.

Under the circumstances Mr. CLEVELAND and his wife were fortunate in having as near neighbors a party of gentlemen whose perfect apprehension of the proprieties of polite intercourse, whose good manners, broad information and intelligent conversation, and whose thoroughly sympathetic appreciation of the requirements of the occasion, rendered their visit an event which added a new charm to the happy, happy honeymoon.

But, apart from the emotional aspect of Mr. CLEVELAND's invitation, it was shrewd.

Handle It Without Gloves.

No mercy for the civil service reform humbug, no consideration for the sensitive feelings of the Mugwumps, should be the programme of the Democrats in the House in their action on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

It is about time for the Democratic party to take its turn at the wheel.

If the Third avenue strikers had obeyed the order of Chairman O'DONNELL and had ended the strike on May 6, they now would be very much better off than they are. If they had followed the advice of THE SUN by ending it on April 29, they would be still better off.

Moral: Stick to THE SUN.

But it will be a great hardship if the old drivers, at last officially pronounced unsuccessful, shall now be left by their associates without means of support. If that should be done, a great deal of generous sympathy which has helped them to prolong their effort would be suddenly transformed into the most unfortunate assistance possible.

To see the damage done to the horse-breeding interest by the betting law, look at the prices of the Rancocas yearlings.

Of the grand jurors sworn in yesterday by Judge GILDERSLEEVE, two have attached to their names in the published list the qualification "gentleman." The rest are described by their professions and occupations. Are they not also gentlemen? Or must a man to be a gentleman be also an idler? It is about time that this antiquated phraseology, borrowed from aristocratic England, was banished from the Grand Jury room.

There is a great pother in Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations over the corruption of the Republican party and Republican politicians there. A good many highly respectable Republicans have begun to object to being powerless in the selection of public officers, that duty in Rhode Island being performed by a small syndicate of bosses.

But to what purpose is the clamor of the Respectables? Rhode Island is and long has been an oligarchy. A few wealthy men have owned her politically. The people have had small voice in the management of her affairs. She has not and has never had a really republican-democratic form of government. She restricts the suffrage. She discriminates against foreign-born citizens. She has her reward in bad government and auctioneer politics.

We do not notice that the respectable gentlemen who are complaining, as if it were something new, of the rottenness of Rhode Island politics propose to remove the restrictions on the suffrage. Until they do, Rhode Island politics will continue rotten.

The State needs a new DORR's rebellion.

It is a singular thing that the first shadow of an office seeker to ruffle the composure of the Presidential honeymoon at Deer Park should have been cast by Elder HAMILL, the local Postmaster. Upon being invited into the pulpit on Sunday last he prayed not only that Mr. CLEVELAND's marriage might be felicitous, but, according to our esteemed neighbor, the *Times*, that he might "be continued as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation." Elder HAMILL looks beyond 1888.

There would have been no rumors about more money having been collected for the Third avenue strikers than was paid out if the affairs of the Empire Protective Association had not been conducted in secrecy. Daylight is the greatest of all protectors against fraud.

For a man of limited sporting experience Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has enjoyed extraordinary luck. On Wednesday last he saw the Derby won by Ormonde, a horse adjudged "great" by many; and just fifty-two years ago, in 1834, he saw Pieninotentiary, a horse that two of the highest British authorities pronounced to have been the greatest of the century, win the same race.

The ways of the turf have changed more in that time than Dr. HOLMES has. PAT CONNOLLY, Pieninotentiary's jockey, never risked more than a sovereign or two in his life upon any race, but FRED ARCHER, the winning jockey of this year, bets in the thousands, and before the Two Thousand Guineas race boldly announced that he had backed another horse than the one he was to ride for £400. On the other hand, while Mr. GREVILLE's diary tells of the immensely heavy betting indulged in by Lord DERBY and his associates, on the night before Dr. HOLMES's second Derby a half a dozen racing men were assembled at Lord ROSEBERY's seat at Epsom, and upon a comparison of notes it appeared that only one of them, Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE, had made a single bet upon the race.

Whether Dr. HOLMES's habits in this respect have suffered any alteration during the last half century is not told.

The use of technical words without knowing their exact meaning sometimes leads to mischief. In a will case recently argued in England a testatrix had bequeathed a sum of money to a trustee to be expended in the relief of the poor and sick, or for any other "utilitarian" purpose the trustee might select. His counsel contended that the word "utilitarian" was meant to be, and was, the equivalent of "charitable," but the Court decided otherwise, and held the bequest void for uncertainty.

Mr. WINSTON of Chicago has decided to leave the bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream. There is no reason why this Government should appoint a successor to him. The United States have about as much use for a Minister Resident and Consul-General in Persia as a hon has for teeth.

MINISTER WINSTON RESIGNS.

Curious Stories Current Concerning his Intended Marriage.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Last week the Secretary of State received by mail from Teheran the resignation of Fred H. Winston of Chicago as Minister to Persia, and this morning accepted the same by telegraph. In his letter of resignation Mr. Winston does not give his reasons for wanting to come home, further than that they are personal, but among his friends here it is known that certain events have occurred which make it very lonesome for him in Persia, and that he would have turned back when he got so far as Constantinople but for fear of being laughed at.

Mr. Winston sought and secured the Persian mission with the expectation that he would take a wife with him to Teheran, and he explained to people who wondered why he wanted to go to such a place that it was not on his own account, but to gratify the lady he was to marry. It is known also that he made elaborate preparations for a wedding, but why it was deferred has not been explained. The young lady whose name has been associated with his has been in Washington most of the winter, and has repeatedly denied that she was ever engaged to him, although she admitted having received his attentions, and her friends boast that she might have been Mrs. Winston. It is impossible to credit or explain the stories that have been current in Washington about Mr. Winston's matrimonial affairs, but the impression at the State Department and among his friends here is that some disappointment in that line is the cause of his resignation.

The last despatch received from him at the department was quite enthusiastic in its predictions of his success in introducing American machinery in Persia, and he described his plans for doing so.

JUDGE WELKER HEARD FROM.

He Denies that he Directed his Clerk to String Out Journal Entries.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Judge Martin Welker of the Northern Ohio District Court has been heard from. He denies emphatically that he ever directed his clerk, Mr. Charles H. Bill, to string out the journal entries and if possible keep something on the record every day. The Judge's letter, as received to-day at the Treasury Department, reads as follows:

TOLEDO, June 5, 1886.

SIR: I received your letter of the 20th ult., in which you call my attention to a letter written by C. H. Bill to your department, stating that I had directed him as clerk to "string out journal entries from day to day, &c." I desire to say that I never gave him such instructions. I would have answered your letter before, but have been busy trying jury cases here every day since your letter was received. Yours very truly,

M. WELKER.

To J. Q. C. BROWNELL, Auditor Treasury.

A copy of Bill's two letters, in both of which he alleges with positiveness that the Judge did so instruct him, has been sent to Judge Welker, and he will have to fight the matter out with his clerk. As things now stand it is a question of veracity between them. The clerk is appointed by the Judge and holds his office subject to the Judge's will. It will be interesting to see whether Judge Welker shall consider this matter of enough importance for him to secure another clerk.

In a letter which Clerk Bill has had written by his lawyer to Comptroller Durham, he is very defiant and full of bluster. He reminds the Comptroller that he (Bill) has given good and sufficient bond for the performance of his duties, and, that being the case, seems to urge that all the accounting officers have to do is to pay his bills, whatever they may be. The Comptroller replies that, after reading the letter that was by mistake received at the Treasury, he hardly feels that Mr. Bill's unsupported statement of an account is absolute proof of accuracy. It is a condition of affairs the outcome of which the Treasury officials are awaiting with interest.

A Pretty Story About Miss Folsom.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A pretty story. If one could believe it, is told by the Paris correspondent of a Vienna paper. A short time ago a matinée musicale was given by the Duchess Lamotte, and among the guests was the charming bride elect of President Cleveland, then in Paris completing her trousseau. The young lady was the object of many marks of distinction, the high aristocracy surrounded her, and there was much talk of her position. One lady, the daughter-in-law of the Duchess de Persigny, confided with Miss Folsom because she would have no title as the wife of a republican President. "All would be well, only you will have no title," said she; "you will only be called Mrs. Cleveland." "But that name is only for strangers," was the answer of the fair American; "the President has for influence conferred upon me a very particular title." Everybody looked up curiously, and blushing deeply, Miss Folsom added, "He calls me his darling. Can a wife desire a better title?" The hostess embraced her amiable guest, remarking, "You are right, and you appear to me as if you would keep the title to the end of your life."

The Famous Hairy Family of Burmah.

From the Court Journal.

Ex-King Theebaw's famous hairy family, which he long kept jealously at Mandalay, are coming to Europe for exhibition. The family have been renowned in Burmese history for many years, and the present members, a mother and son, form the fourth generation known. The mother, Maphon, is 63, quite blind, and usually sits motionless on a platform, occasionally fanning herself, and speaking in a low, sweet voice.

She was seen and described by Col. Yule when on a mission to the Court of Ava in 1855. Save her hands and feet she is covered with long, soft hair like her son, Mo po-sin, who is covered even to the drums of his ears, the hair in some places being five inches long. Mo po-sin is of medium height, with pale brown skin, and is fairly intelligent, having been partly educated and married to a maid of honor. Neither he nor his mother has either canine teeth or grinders.

The Triumph of Dan Lamont's Life.

From the Kansas City Times.

We are compelled to inform Col. Daniel Lamont that there are no vacancies in the editorial department of the *Times* at present, but we will keep the gentleman in mind and endeavor to work him into the society branch at an early day. As a Jenkins, we are free to admit that the Colonel has no superior in American journalism.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Crisp Apologizes to Mr. Holmes—The Arthur Kill Bridge Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Senate today Mr. Miller (Rep., N. Y.) moved the reference of the Oleomargarine bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

After considerable debate, in which it was charged by Messrs. Miller and Van Wyck that the imitation butter interests were seeking to send the bill to the Committee on Finance that nothing might be done on it, a vote was reached, giving 22 for Mr. Miller's motion and 31 against; so the measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The vote in detail is as follows (Democrats in italics):

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Blair, Cameron, Conger, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Hale, Harrison, Hoar, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Van Wyck, *Whitthorne*, and Wilson of Iowa—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, *Beck*, *Berry*, *Brown*, *Butler*, *Call*, *Coke*, Edmunds, *Eustis*, *Harris*, Hawley, *Jones of Arkansas*, *Kenny*, Morrill, *Payne*, *Pugh*, Rollinsberger, *Vance*, *Vest*, *Wadleigh*, and *Wilson of Maryland*—31.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

The Senate then proceeded with measures in their order on the calendar. Mr. Platt's resolution providing for open executive sessions was objected to, and went over.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) the Senate took up the bill providing for admitting to the navy the Naval Academy graduates excluded by the Naval Appropriation bill of 1882. Without action on the bill, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.), rising to a question of personal privilege, said:

On Saturday, during the debate in the House, I was betrayed into a warmth of expression which I regret. The distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman), whose long service, and whose years entitle him to the respect of the public, was, and is, in full possession of mine. An expression used by that gentleman, or which I understood him to use, excited a feeling which prompted that warmth of expression that I now say I regret. I have had no communication with the gentleman on this subject, and I make this statement to the House here and now because I really feel that I regret it, and I know of no other manly thing to do than to give public expression of what my feeling is in this regard. [Applause.]

Mr. Holman—I accept very cheerfully and earnestly the expressions which the gentleman has dropped from his lips, and wish to recall any words I may have said which might be considered as unkind to him or unjust to the House. [Applause.]

Under the call of States bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Stahlnecker (Dem., N. Y.)—To prohibit the employment of convict or alien labor upon public works.

By Mr. Felix Campbell (Dem., N. Y.)—For the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to the victims of prison ships.

By Mr. O'Neill (Dem., Mo.)—To amend the act prohibiting the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts with State Emigration Commissioners, delegating to them the right to examine into the condition of passengers arriving in any ship or vessel by personal inspection of the vessel. They are required to report to the Collector of the port when any person is found to be included in the prohibitions of the act, and such person shall not be permitted to land, but shall be returned to the nation whence he came at the expense of the owners of the vessel in which he came.

By Mr. Davis (Rep., Mass.)—To protect the freedom of commercial intercourse. It is similar in principle to the Frye amendment attached to the Senate to the shipping bill, but is more severe in its terms, as it authorizes the President to deprive of all commercial privileges in United States ports the ships of countries that deny to American vessels the right to purchase bait or supplies.

By Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.)—Providing that any person who shall wilfully, by means of any act or by means of any threat or intimidation, interfere or obstruct, or attempt by legal process, any railroad company in the conveyance of passengers, mails, or supplies from one State to another, or in handling freight shipped from one State to another, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

By Mr. Butterworth (Rep., Ohio)—Granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Durbin Ward.

Mr. Mahoney (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a resolution expressing the sympathy of the House of Representatives with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and his associates to secure a free Parliament for Ireland. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Rejected—yeas 71, nays 150.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the Preemption, Timber Culture, and Desert Land acts. Agreed to—yeas 135, nays 40.

Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. Agreed to—yeas 139, nays 3. The House then adjourned.

THE ATTACK ON STANTON'S MEMORY.

Judge Kelley to Read in Reply an Unpublished Letter of the Great War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Under the rules of the House Friday evening is set apart for the consideration of pension bills, and there is usually a very slim attendance of members. This was the case last week. Late in the evening Gen. Wheeler of Alabama took the floor on a bill to grant a pension to somebody, and made a speech that fills twenty-five columns of the *Record*, attacking the memory of Edwin M. Stanton, whom he refers to as "the arch conspirator." The fact that Gen. Wheeler had made such a speech was known to but very few members until it appeared in the *Record* on Sunday morning. Judge Kelley took the floor early to-day to rebuke Gen. Wheeler for taking advantage of that occasion to make his raid upon Stanton's memory, and was prevailing to reply to it when he was informed that Wheeler was absent. To-morrow morning Judge Kelley will make his reply, and move to expunge Wheeler's speech from the *Record*. He will also read a private letter that was written by Mr. Stanton to a clergyman in Philadelphia in answer to the attacks made upon him at that time. Gen. Wheeler has been hunting through the files of newspapers published in the early days of the war, and in his speech quoted extensively from them. The Stanton letter, which has never been made public, refers to the very same charges that Wheeler revives, and answers them completely. Judge Kelley says that he will say very little for himself to-morrow, but will let Mr. Stanton speak for himself.

The President to be Invited to Woburn.

BOSTON, June 7.—The citizens of Woburn propose to invite the President and Mrs. Cleveland to visit that town on his tour East. Some time ago he proposed to visit the grave of his ancestor in the Park street Cemetery. Photographs have been made of the stone which marks his resting place. The inscription on the stone is as follows:

Here lyes the body of
MR. AARON CLEVELAND,
Who departed this life September the 14th, 1716,
In ye 62nd year of his age.

Since the elevation of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency the grave of Aaron Cleveland has been visited by hundreds of persons. The citizens will take some action on the subject at a special town meeting to be held to-morrow night.

A Little Breeze in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—During the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar this afternoon there was a little breeze that for a time looked as though it might develop into a cyclone, but calmed down when the cause was removed. In a report he made on a bill to settle some claims for railroad transportation during the war, Senator Brown of Georgia referred to "the invasion of the South by the Federal army," and to "the invading army," and used various similar expressions that attracted the attention of Senators Hawley and Harrison. Who demanded that they be stricken out. Senator Brown said that such terms were in common use in the South, and he used them inadvertently, without intending to give offence or awakening a discussion. He withdrew the report and the bill was passed.

Senator Kenna Accepts the Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the meeting of the Democratic Congress Committee this morning, Senator Kenna formally accepted the Chairmanship of the committee. He said he was influenced to some extent by the publication of a statement that his reluctance arose from an apprehension of defeat for the party. His person al affairs were such that it would require a sacrifice on his part to assume and discharge the duties of the Chairmanship, but he had certainly not been influenced to decline them by any apprehensions of Democratic defeat. He would, in obedience to the wishes of his colleagues of the committee, accept the office, and, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, discharge its duties to the best of his ability.

Historic Documents Discovered.

WEST POINT, June 7.—Major E. O. Bovnton of Newburgh, formerly Adjutant-General at the Military Academy, has discovered all the original copies of the official orders to the army issued at West Point during the Revolution. They throw light on many disputed questions. Comparatively few of them have ever been published. Major Boynton found them in the possession of a Vermont family, who attached no particular importance to them.

Killed by Apaches.

BENSON, Ariz., June 7.—Mr. Goldbaum, a merchant of this city, who left here two weeks ago to prospect in the Whetstone Mountain, was found, murdered by Apaches, seventeen miles south of here yesterday.

A despatch received yesterday from Harshaw reports that Thomas Sunt, a miner at the French mine near there, has been killed by Apaches.

A Literary Man from the Sixteenth.

Michael Fitzsimmons, a member of the Sixteenth district County Democracy, was appointed Assistant Librarian of the City Library yesterday in place of Jeremiah Galvin, deceased. The appointee was recommended by Alderman Murray. Salary $900 per year. Clerk Twomey made the appointment.

Mr. Ransom a Harlem River Improver.

Judge Van Brunt has appointed Rastus S. Ransom a member of the Harlem River Improvement Commission in place of James D. Fish, the convicted former President of the Marine Bank. Mayor Grace and Gen. Wm. F. Smith are the other Commissioners.

A New Steamship Line.

HAMBURG, June 7.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will soon open a monthly service of steamers between Stettin and New York. The merchants of Stettin will warmly support the enterprise.

GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF IT.

A Search for the Civil Service Rules Applied in the Case of Glennan.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In executive session this afternoon the Senate adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. Conger authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to send for persons and papers and administer oaths for the purpose of investigating the case of Michael Glennan, nominated as Postmaster at Norfolk, Va. The circumstances of Mr. Glennan's appointment and the removal of his predecessor are such as to furnish the Republicans with some good campaign material, and after the investigation is finished the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the evidence and the documents in the case.

Glennan's predecessor was J. W. Long, and he was removed by Postmaster-General Vilas for offensive partisanship, the charge being based upon the affidavit of a man of the name of Moore, who swore that he saw Long at a Republican meeting in the campaign of 1884. For some weeks prior to his removal Long had information that the affidavit was in existence, and that attempts had been made to secure similar affidavits by promises of appointments in the Post Office in case Glennan was made Postmaster. Long wrote to Postmaster-General Vilas that a conspiracy was formed to effect his removal and asked the privilege of confronting his accusers. He never received any reply to his letter, but was removed a few days after. Then he wrote to the President, reciting the facts and asking if a faithful official was to be removed without an opportunity to answer the accusations against him from persons not his accusers. He quoted from the President's message and other declarations on civil service reform, and asked that the policy he promised the Mugwumps he would follow be applied in his case. This letter was registered, and Mr. Long has the receipt for it signed by one of the clerks at the White House. Long admitted that he had attended a Republican meeting as charged, but said he was there only as a spectator, and he did not consider it consistent with the President's pledges to remove him for that reason and appoint in his place Michael Glennan, who was not only the editor of a Democratic paper, but was a member of the State Democratic Committee and Chairman of the Democratic Committee of his Congress district. Glennan applied for the office as a reward for his political services, and was recommended for appointment on the same ground by all of the leading Democrats in the State.

Immediately after his appointment, Glennan turned out all of the old clerks in the Post Office, and they, asking the cause of their removal, were told by him that there was nothing against them but their politics. He gave them all letters commending them for their integrity and efficiency, and appointed green Democrats in their places. Among others who were selected was the man Moore, who made the affidavit upon which Long was removed. Glennan selected as his deputy W. A. Young, the Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and announced in his paper that the appointment was made as a reward for political services. Young and Glennan, after their appointment, continued to live after the management of the Democratic campaign, and Glennan continued to edit the Norfolk *Virginian*. The Post Office Committee called upon the Postmaster-General for the papers in Glennan's case, but the latter refused to furnish them. Now they propose to obtain the documents by the use of a subpœna duces tecum, and the question will arise whether the Postmaster-General will respond to such a subpœna or will answer that the papers are not in his custody, but are the private property of the President. The latter cannot be reached by subpœna, and if Vilas takes the position that it is believed he will, for reasons stated in the message sent to the Senate during the debate, another political discussion is likely to arise. It is claimed that the charges upon which Long was removed and the letters upon which Glennan was appointed were addressed to the Postmaster-General in his official capacity, and not to the President. The law forbids an official, under a severe penalty, to remove from the files any documents, and if Vilas refuses this point will be raised against him.

The appointment of Gov. Swineford of Alaska was confirmed to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Bound to Succeed" at Niblo's Garden.

A play of physical force in plenty, but lamentably scant in any intellectual quality, was presented at Niblo's Garden last evening, for the first time in New York. It was the newest in the succession of such works by Messrs. Conquest and Pettitt of London, and the title was "Bound to Succeed." The play opened in Van Diemen's Land, where, among a set of rough diggers, was found the hero, heir to $150,000, to claim which he was about to return to England. An adventurer had an eye to this fortune, and set about to use his wife as his instrument to possess himself of it. She endeavors to entrap the heir into a matrimonial alliance, but failed. Urged by her husband, she followed the object of their scheme to England, and there claimed to be his widow, but was again baffled. A dynamite explosion figured in the realistic scenes, but, instead of killing the good man, as plotted, an ex-convict and an ally of the chief villain, was blown out of the way. Of course, there was a victory for virtue in the end. The comedy element was supplied mainly by a neglected negro, whose presence in Van Diemen's Land was accounted for by a lost sum of money and a warm-tempered wife. The treatment of this story by the dramatists was coarse and direct, leaving nothing to the imagination of the audience, and aiming no higher, seemingly, than to interest simple-minded people. As stagecraft of a mechanical kind, it was expert. For nothing else could it be praised. The actors were a sorry company, with the exceptions of Mr. Augustus Cook and Mr. James E. Nilson, respectively the hero and the villain, and they were only admirable because their mediocrity was a relief from the general badness.

Lawyer Price's New Play.

When Charles C. McCarthy used to play a Chinaman among the vaudevilles he was quite popular with people who frequented those houses. Not long ago he forsook his partner, Mr. Monroe, paid Lawyer Edmund E. Price to write a play for him, and began to "star." Mr. Price's effort took the shape of a five-act local drama, "One of the Bravest." Last night it was received with a good degree of enthusiasm by a typical audience of east side playgoers at the People's. Mr. McCarthy is interesting only when he portrays a Mongolian; he is ludicrously weak as *Larry Hocard*, a fireman, who befriends the virtuous and punishes the vicious in the good old blank-cartridge style. He is, fortunately, assisted by three or four rather clever people. William Cronin as an Irish woman, J. B. Radcliffe in a negro role, W. T. Doyle in a boatload of "heavy" villains, Henry V. Donnelly as *Zeke*, and blithe Georgie Parker, the soubrette, really saved Mr. McCarthy's piece from absolute failure. As it was, it was good at infrequent intervals, and during those intervals justice compels the statement that Mr. McCarthy was not on the stage. A fire scene, with practical illustrations of the life-saving methods now practised, worked the house up to a pitch of genuine excitement, and an opium joint in operation was another grotesque feature of Lawyer Price's intensely realistic patchwork. In a literary sense the piece was unworthy serious consideration.

The Tallapoosa Manages to Sail.

The Tallapoosa sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for a three years' cruise in the South Atlantic. She got away after rasping the bulkhead, and then tried to head for Sandy Hook. The tide, however, whisked her head around toward Blackwell's Island. She drifted in that direction for a couple of hours, creating apprehension in the breasts of ferryboat pilots, and causing Chief Engineer Rohrer, who stood on the bulkhead, to remark:

"The Tallapoosa seems to have her old propensity for hanging into things."

Along toward noon the Tallapoosa seemed to remember that she ought to go out by the way of Sandy Hook, and finally consented to turn her nose in that direction. She passed her wharf under one boiler's pressure of steam, apparently willing to do the prettiest to make amends for the morning's crankiness.

A Dozen Men for the Court to Try for Murder.

When the Oyer and Terminer Court was opened yesterday by Judge Barrett a dozen men indicted for murder were crowded together in the prisoners' pen. As each was brought to the bar his counsel asked for a few days' time for preparation. Every day in the present and coming week is to be occupied with the trial of murder cases, unless some step is taken to try some of the indicted Anarchists. It is expected that at least one of the Aldermen will be tried in this court this month, and there has been talk of continuing the court into the month of July to try more of them.

Running Down a Catboat.

The man drowned in the river on Sunday night by the capsizing of the catboat was William Doyle, steward on the Netherland steamship Belgenland. His two companions, Charles Ingrate and William Sinot, who are also of the Belgenland, were rescued by the tug Willie. The party were returning to Jersey City from this city when they became becalmed in midstream. It was 9 o'clock when the Dobrosses street ferryboat loomed up in the distance bearing down upon them. Their cries failed to get a response from the ferryboat, which did not deviate from its course.

Lynched.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 7.—Alfred Long, who was under arrest for killing A. J. McBride and his wife, and burning the bodies by setting fire to the house, was lynched yesterday afternoon near Lexington. He made a full confession.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Friendly Negotiations Pending, and Canadians Hauling in the Fish.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. George Osborne Morgan, Under Colonial Secretary, said in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had received a communication from the Government of the United States in relation to the seizure by the Dominion authorities of the American fishing schooners David J. Adams and Ella M. Doughty. He said, however, that pending the result of the friendly negotiations which are at present being conducted between Great Britain, the United States, and Canada respecting the disputes, the Government did not feel at liberty to publish the communication.

PORTLAND, June 7.—The Canadian schooner J. B. Doliver arrived here this morning with 1,100 cases of canned lobster. Fearing the passage of the Bouteille bill, the Colonial fishermen are rushing in their fish, and openly boast that they can break the market and drive the American fishermen out of business.

Private advices from Arichat, C. B., state that mackerel were never before so plentiful.

Reports from Souris, Prince Edward Island, say that mackerel are being caught in large quantities. The American fleet has not yet arrived, but it is hourly expected. The lobster fishing continues good.

Admiral Jouett of the North Atlantic squadron, now lying in the North River above Twenty-third street, has stopped leaves of absence, and the flagship Tennessee, the Brooklyn, the Swatara, and the Yantic are ready for active service at half a day's notice. The Galena will require about three weeks to put her machinery in order. Orders to sail for Portland are expected at any moment.

IT COST SEVEN LIVES.

A Tenement House Fire that is Believed to Have Been Kindled by an Incendiary.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Seven persons lost their lives in a fire this morning in the wooden dwellings at 731 and 733 South Canal street. They were Michael Murphy, aged 40 years; Mrs. Michael Murphy, aged about 35; Annie Murphy, 9 years old; Nellie Murphy, 11 years old; Mrs. Mary Durkin, aged 30 years; Patsy Lavin, aged 4, a son of Mrs. Mary Durkin by a former marriage; and William Hand, aged 68.

The fire broke out in the cellar of 733, and spread through the wooden walls of the basement to 731. Both houses were filled with smoke before any of the occupants were aroused. Some of the sleepers were doubtless smothered in their beds. The fire, following rapidly after the smoke, burned the bodies until they were unrecognizable.

The second floor of 733 was occupied by the Durkin and Murphy families. The firemen in searching the ruins of the houses found some of the victims lying in their half-burned beds, and others, who were awakened before death came upon them, were clutching each other in groups on the floor. The up