

THE LIFE IN THE COMMONS.

DR. TANNER CAUSES UPROAR IN THE FIRST BUSINESS SESSION.

Named by the Speaker and Ordered from the Floor. He Calls the Commons a Dirty House, Shouts "Judah" at Joseph Chamberlain, and is Ejected While Declaring "You Won't Try Any Nonsense with Me." Suspended for a Week.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Before the debate on the address in the Commons today, Sir Richard Webster, an ex-Governor-General, made a motion for the production of a copy of the conviction of John Daly and the judgment against him. Daly is serving a sentence for treason felony. He was returned as a member of Parliament by the city of Limerick in the last election. Sir Richard also asked for a copy of the conviction of John Daly and the judgment against him. Daly is serving a sentence for treason felony. He was returned as a member of Parliament by the city of Limerick in the last election.

John Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford city, said he recognized this motion as being merely a formal one. Nevertheless, it was the first step in proceedings aiming to override the unanimous conviction of John Daly and the judgment against him. Daly is serving a sentence for treason felony. He was returned as a member of Parliament by the city of Limerick in the last election.

Daly was arrested when in possession of dynamite bombs. He was tried with J. F. Egan and others at the Warwick Assizes in 1884, and was convicted of treason felony, and was sentenced to be hanged. The pardon which was granted to him was not a full pardon, but a conditional one, and he was not allowed to return to the United Kingdom until he had served a term of twelve months' imprisonment, unless he should have received a free pardon within two months of sentence, or shall have suffered the punishment, shall be capable of being elected or sitting or voting as a member of either House of Parliament.

John Dillon spoke in support of Mr. Redmond's amendment, which was lost in the division. He contended that the Home Rulers had returned to Parliament stronger than ever, having won from the Unionists two seats in Ireland, where the national opinion has not been altered by the English political revolution. Mr. Dillon admitted that there was an ominous silence in America regarding the Irish question, which he confessed, he did not like. It was a sign, he said, that the mightiest work effected by arms in leading the people there to believe that Ireland's cause would not be abandoned by the English Parliament had been destroyed. He appealed to the Government to show their strength by showing justice.

Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, thanked the Irish members who had spoken for the moderate language which he had used. The Government would continue to be one of unflinching opposition. They could not introduce a bill now owing to its necessarily controversial character. He did not regard a temporary bill as desirable. The question regarding evicted tenants, he declared, was not a party question, as it was represented to be. Mr. Dillon had suggested that it was possible to frame a non-contentious bill in relation to the matter, and the Government, Mr. Balfour said, was prepared to consider such a bill should one be submitted.

This statement by the Chief Secretary was greeted with cheers from the Irish benches. Mr. Balfour said, regarding the other matters mentioned, that the Government would consider them fairly, and if they were able to promote the prosperity of Ireland by the adoption of the measures proposed they would do so, regardless of creed or class, without regard only to a just, but also a generous promotion of the industrial and material development of the country by sowing the seeds of future prosperity. The conclusion of the Chief Secretary's remarks evoked loud and prolonged cheering.

Late in the evening John Redmond again raised the Irish question in the Commons by proposing the amendment of which he had given notice, calling upon the Government to declare their policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, the reform of the Land law, the complete purchase of land, evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of the country. The amendment was seconded by Joseph Kenny.

Timothy Harrington, in support of the amendment, referred to the attitude of the Liberal party toward home rule during the last election as an error. Then a member whose identity was not discovered, declared that he was in favor of "They ran away from it."

To this Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, anti-Parnellite, replied: "That's a lie!" Amid calls for order, the Speaker directed Dr. Tanner to withdraw the expression and to apologize for having used it. To this that member replied: "I cannot stand up to you when you are in your place."

Speaker Oully—"I shall be under the necessity of naming the honorable member. Dr. Tanner—I cannot withdraw what I believe to be the truth. The Speaker then named Dr. Tanner for gross disobedience of the Chair and for wilful disorder. Dr. Tanner responded—On the contrary, sir, anything that comes to me from the Chair I am ready to be happy to do, but I cannot tell an untruth. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain then moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended, and amid cheers the Speaker put the question. The responses were loud "Ayes" and a few "Noes."

The Speaker's announcement of the result of the vote was challenged and the usual course was pursued. The Speaker then asked the result of the division by the Speaker Dr. Tanner explained: "I'll tell myself." The Speaker declared the motion carried and ordered Dr. Tanner to withdraw, but the latter did not do so. The Speaker then ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him. Dr. Tanner at once rose from his seat, bowed to the Chair, and marched down the gangway. Turning he shouted: "I have greater pleasure in leaving than I ever had in entering this dirty House." He pointed to Mr. Chamberlain, at whom he also shook his fist, and shouted: "Judah!" Dr. Tanner then repeated the epithet. The last words the members heard as the attendants ejected him were: "You won't try any nonsense with me."

Dr. Tanner's suspension is for a week, this being the first time he has been suspended. Mr. Harrington was being punished the debate, the House adjourned.

NEGRO RECURSIONISTS KILLED.

A Crowded Hear Car Run Into by a Fast Mail Train.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 15.—There was a negro excursion to Lakewood Park to-day. The train starting from this way. The added its terror. At the Haddon avenue station Charles Venable, aged 33 years, in attempting to jump on the train while it was moving, was thrown under the wheels and killed.

While the train was standing at the Liberty Park station to-night, allowing passengers to alight, the fast mail train from Atlantic City, due here at 7:45, crashed into the end of the rear car.

The car was full of people, and the engine ploughed its way into it as far as the second seat. Men, women, and children jumped from the open windows and seven or eight were severely injured. The car was dented and the engine dented to the collision, and, while the struggling people were endeavoring to force their way from the cars, the burning oil from the shattered headlight of the engine set fire to the floor, and the flames pursued the fleeing people.

When all had succeeded in making their escape from the cars, it was discovered that Marshall Johnson, the six-year-old son of the Rev. Marshall Johnson of the Union African Methodist Church, South Camden, was missing.

Subsequently the child's body was found burned to a crisp in the charred embers of the car. Maggie Cannon, aged 12 years, of Camden, died from the crash. Five other injured persons lie in a dangerous condition.

The responsibility for the collision is in doubt. The main train was in charge of Engineer Charles Glendonning, who has been an engineer on the road since 1854, and never had an accident before.

Glendonning says that at Collingswood, the next station beyond the Liberty Park station, he received the signal denoting that the road was free.

AN INDIAN PAPER SUPPRESSED. Angry Orators Threaten to Mob Acting Indian Agent Freeman.

GUTHRIE, O., Aug. 15.—Intense excitement prevails at Pawhuska, Osage Nation, owing to the action of the Indian Agent, W. B. Freeman, acting Indian Agent, who yesterday suppressed the Paw-Sha-She News and expelled its editors, J. T. Palmer and John Tinker, from the nation. The editors are Indians, and have been venturing some scandals in which the agent, it is alleged, has been implicated. The town is full of angry Indians and friends of Palmer and Tinker, and there are threats that Freeman will be burned out and tarred and feathered.

Freeman was a Colonel in the United States Army before being appointed agent. Tinker has accused Freeman of great frauds in connection with Indian payments, with tyranny, with immorality, and with the suppression of the news, and many other offenses. Freeman had threatened on several occasions to make Tinker leave the nation, but Tinker continued to score him. In this week's newspaper he accused Freeman of allowing gross immorality in the schools. When Indian parents stopped sending their children to school, Freeman, it is said, took sides with Tinker. Several men have been ordered from the nation recently by the agent, and complaint has been made at Washington against him.

FUGITIVE CORBETT MARRIED. His Bride the Co-Respondent in His Former Case.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Fugitive James J. Corbett was married this morning to Jessie Taylor of Omaha, better known to the public as Vera Stanwood, the co-respondent in Mr. Ollie Corbett's recent divorce suit, at Corbett's cottage in Seventh avenue. Justice of the Peace John Borden performed the ceremony. The bride was slightly delayed by a mistake made by Justice Borden, who arrived at the house with a birth certificate instead of a marriage certificate.

The only witnesses to the marriage were J. E. Vetterling of Newark, H. H. Brown of Newark, Joseph Corbett, the champion's brother; Alvin Brown, the colored cook, and two reporters. Corbett was dressed in black, and wore a black sailor's cap. The bride wore lavender silk. After the ceremony the bride and groom and their friends were taken to a restaurant where a dinner was served. Corbett and his wife left by the 1:30 P. M. train for New York, whence they will proceed to their home at 47 West Twenty-ninth street in ten days and go into training for his fight with Fitzsimmons on Friday morning. They were to be married to-day.

DEMONICO'S IN DARKNESS. A Man Sealed by the Accident Which Caused His Lights to Go Out.

Theatrical vaudeville company, leading from the boiler to the engine room, in the Edison Electric Light Company's building at 47 West Twenty-ninth street, on August 15, at 8:25 o'clock last night. The escaping steam severely scalded the oiler, Louis Colon, 35 years, of 706 Third avenue. He was removed to the New York Hospital.

Demónico's Fifth avenue restaurant gets its electric light supply from this plant. When the accident occurred the machinery was temporarily stopped in order that the extent of the damage could be found out. This caused the lights at Demónico's to go out for three minutes. The restaurant was filled with customers at the time, and they had to suspend eating during the outage of the lights.

An messenger was hastily sent to the electric light building, but by the time he arrived there the full current of electricity had been turned on again, and the light at Demónico's burned brightly.

Most of the other restaurants and hotels in the locality have their own electric plants, and were not affected by the accident.

ESCORTED BY WAR SHIPS.

SECRETARY HERBERT STARTS ON HIS TRIP TO BAR HARBOR.

Only Three Vessels Besides the Dolphin in the North Atlantic Fleet—Admiral Bunce Said to Be the Victim of Jealousies Among the Older Officers of Fleet—Command Rank in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With four ships less than were in Admiral Meade's West Indian fleet sailing, the full strength of the North Atlantic squadron, apparently available for active service, started away from Newport this morning for the galleys of Bar Harbor, where, after a few days' participation in the festivities there and an exchange of naval felicitations between Secretary Herbert and ex-Secretary Whitney, the flagship New York will depart for her cruise to the north of the Atlantic.

Admiral Bunce's squadron has been expected to take part in the evolutions, to four, and one of these is the Dolphin, which cannot be considered as permanently attached to the squadron. Neither the Columbia, Montgomery, Atlanta, Cincinnati, or Texas will be with the fleet, and by the time any one of them is ready to report back to the fleet, the Inspector General will be over and the Secretary ready to return South. The Columbia still remains at the New York Navy Yard, and no word has come to the department indicating that she will get away from there in the next few days.

The Montgomery's officers have long been expected to the coast of Central America, and she, too, is said to be not in readiness for service with Admiral Bunce. The Cincinnati is on her way to the scene of the supposed filibustering expeditions around Florida, while the Atlanta is steadfastly guarding the inlets and key to prevent fishing smacks from leaving the coast.

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INSURGENTS DEFEAT GUERRILLAS.

They Kill 81 and Welcome Many of the Others as Future Allies.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 15.—A cablegram from Jacksonville received in this city says that Miguel, the bandit now with the insurgents, has received an offer of \$50,000 and a free pass from the island by Martinez Campos if he will kill Maximino Gomez. The offer was reported promptly to Gomez.

Considerable excitement prevails in the Yucala Abojo district. Insurgents are said several days ago to have defeated the guerrillas at the battle of Palmar. On Aug. 12 the insurgents, under the command of Hernandez, captured and burned the forts in Santa Rita Villas district.

Col. Zebrios, reported killed by the Government, has taken command of the insurgents formerly commanded by Garzon, who was killed at the battle of Palmar. Roloff and a band of followers have destroyed all communication between Santi Spiritus and the rest of the island.

A letter was received in this city last night from one of Roloff's band, dated July 28, stating that they landed safely, and had captured the forts in the north of Palmar. They used to carry ammunition to the interior.

The letter states that they were encamped within twelve miles of Santi Spiritus. Up to date of the letter they had not been troubled by Spanish forces. They were reinforced by Lagon and Solano with 200 men.

All the guerrillas went to Lino Perez, at present at Santa Clara province with 1,000 men, to meet them near Santi Spiritus, when active operations will be begun.

During the early part of last week the guerrillas, supported by merchants of Havana, were defeated by the insurgents under Zayas in a battle near Manzanillo, in which the guerrillas lost ninety-one killed. Many of them deserted and joined the insurgents.

On Aug. 3 a party of seventeen laborers, while repairing the railroad track at Ramblaco, were defeated by the insurgents, who killed five and wounded three. The wounded were carried to Puerto Principe.

The people of Baracoa, heretofore loyal to the Government, have sent 800 men to the insurgents, and grave fears are felt that an attack will be made upon the town.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA. Sentences of the Men Who Have Sold Arms to the Insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The men of the Princess Marie Christina de Montoya Regiment, who were sentenced to prison for selling arms to the insurgents, were sentenced to prison for selling arms to the insurgents.

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AMERICANS ARE MENACED.

THE ARMENIANS IN MARBOVAN THREATEN THEM WITH DEATH.

President Tracy and Prof. Riggs of the American College Marked for Assassination Because They Would Not Join the Revolutionists—Minister Terrell's Report Shows Much Light on Some of the Recent Disturbances in Asia Minor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Minister Terrell at Constantinople, dated July 25, relating to the Armenian revolutionists at Marsovan, which is of great interest in view of the telegram published yesterday about a riot at that place, in which American missionaries were said to have been injured.

It appears from Minister Terrell's statement that on July 15 Armenian who had been a student at the American college at Marsovan, had been dropped from the rolls some months before.

Minister Terrell was informed of the assassination and the imprisonments which followed it, and took immediate steps to insure the fair treatment of the students who had been arrested upon Mr. Jewett for just trustworthy information he might have regarding the danger to the missionary teachers at Marsovan from Armenian revolutionists, and of the threats to assassinate them, as well as the precautionary measures for their protection by the local Turkish authorities.

Minister Terrell's report of the troubles at Marsovan received yesterday states that they would be killed unless they would cooperate with the Armenian revolutionists. President Tracy and Prof. Riggs of Marsovan College were two of those they had incurred the ill will of the revolutionists.

The revolutionists, by refusing to receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists, Garabed, who was assassinated, was another of the sixteen who received notice, and Mr. Dwight has been informed that still another has been assassinated.

A Turkish guard was furnished at the request of the American Minister to protect the American faculty from the assassins. Mr. Dwight considers this guard sufficient to protect the missionaries at the college, and the American Legation has not applied for an additional force.

The local governor informed the American Minister, after the killing, that he would not receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists.

Minister Terrell added that the revolutionists at Marsovan had organized and marked the American professors long before the Sassoon atrocities.

FOUGHT OVER RARATONA'S WALL. Navies of the Society Islands Have a Liqueur Little Row.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—The brigantine Gallic brings news of an outbreak among natives of Raraton, one of the Society group. The island is divided in half by a five-foot stone wall, built years ago by natives who refused to recognize the French protectorate.

The natives on the French side have tried to induce old natives to come under French rule, but without success. Often these attempts led to fights along the wall, but they had not been attended with serious results.

On June 15 a French native living near the wall, which was built by natives who refused to recognize the French protectorate, was killed by a native of the other side.

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DUEL WITH RIFLES.

A Bloody Affray That Was the Outcome of a Quarrel in a Church.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Elijah Bagley and James Stamper were farmers in Overly County. They were both members of the same church, and they had a dispute in their settlement, and ever since have been enemies. Last Sunday they met at church and renewed their enmity. They were unarmed, and when they separated they said they would fight it out the first time they met.

They met Bagley got a number of friends to assist him, and they were armed with rifles. They were armed with rifles, and they were armed with rifles. They were armed with rifles, and they were armed with rifles.

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SYRACUSE, SEPTEMBER 24.

OPEN PRIMARIES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The State Committee Directs that in New York and Kings Every Democrat, Republican or Not, May Vote for Delegates to the New Appointment Has Caused—Gossip About State Candidates.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Hoffman House yesterday and called the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on Monday morning, at two days' session, and 24. There will be a two days' session, and plenty of deliberation over the candidates for State offices. A candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to succeed Judge Finch, is also to be named. The Democratic State Committee is to meet in the Yates House, Syracuse, on Monday morning, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. The preliminary work of the Convention will then be perfected.

The selection of time and place for the Convention was secondary in importance to the action of the committee concerning Democrats. The State Committee is to meet in the Yates House, Syracuse, on Monday morning, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. The preliminary work of the Convention will then be perfected.

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