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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

The Senate Made Temporary Disposition of the Oleomargarine Bill

By Referring it to the Committee on Agriculture for Report.

The Billicose Members of the House, Crisp and Holman, Boy-like, Kiss and Make up.

A Flood of Bills and Resolutions were then Offered and Referred to Appropriate Committees.

The Departments, Committees and Caucusses Fill out a Pretty Full Day's Business for Monday.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SOON GOT ENOUGH.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—F. H. Winston, United States minister to Persia, soon after he reached Teheran, forwarded his resignation to Washington, and the secretory of state today telegraphed notice of its acceptance.

DEM. CON. COM.

At a meeting of the Democratic congressional committee this morning, Senator Kenna formally accepted the chairmanship of the committee.

NOW, THAT'S THE STUFF.

Within the last few days the president has accepted an invitation from M. S. Hopkins, of Oakland, on the St. Clair river, near Detroit, Mich., to spend the month of August as his guest at that place, and to cruise about the lake upon his steam yacht Signea. About August 1 the yacht will meet the president at Buffalo. After cruising about for awhile the president will join Hopkins at his cottage in Oakland. Although the president has lived at Buffalo all his life, he has never been up the lakes. He is greatly desirious of taking the journey.

HAVE ME EXCUSED.

In the senate today Mr. Harris asked to be excused from service on the special committee appointed to investigate the matter of the appointment of Indian traders. He remarked that the commissioner of Indian affairs had been from boyhood his most intimate friend, and that while he flattered himself that he could impartially perform the duties of such a committee, yet he did not think it proper for him to act on the committee at all.

LEGISLATIVE EXCERPTS.

The senate committee on agriculture will begin its hearings on the oleomargarine bill on Wednesday of this week.

The most important business done in secret session today was the confirmation of Governor Swineford, of Alaska.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, chairman of the committee on public lands, has received from Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, in reply to an invitation sent two or three weeks ago, by instructions of the committe, a statement made under oath denying the truth of the charges brought against him.

Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, today introduced a bill in the house 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 immigration commisioners, delegating to them the right to examine the condition of passengers arriving in any ship or vessel by personal inspection of the vessel. They are required to inform the collector of the port when any person is found to be included in the provision 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. The bill was referred to the committee on labor.

Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, today offered the following resolution in the house, which was referred to the committee on civil service reform:

Resolved, that the United States civil service commission be and is hereby directed to inform this house by what authority twenty-three appointments to positions within the classified service, were made from the District of Columbia when the proportion due to said district was less than three for the year ended January 16, last.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the senate today Mr. Miller moved that the original oleomargarine bill be referred to the committee on agriculture. Others thought that the bill should go to the finance committee. After considerable debate the first motion was carried by a vote of 22 to 21.

There was quite a debate, until finally the question of reference came to a vote and the oleomargarine bill was referred to the committee on agriculture. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Blair, Cameron, Conger, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Hale, Harrison, Hoar, Kenna, Logan, McMillen, Mahone, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Sherman, Spencer, 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, Maxey, Morrill, Payne, Pugh, Riddleberger, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland—21.

A number of pairs were announced.

The consular and diplomatic appropriations were passed.

A bill to provide for the settlement of accounts with railroad companies that had received appropriations from the United States during 1865 and 1866, was passed.

Mr. Beck submitted an amendment to the oleomargarine bill for reference with that bill to the committee on agriculture. He said he did not wish to be responsible for all the detailed provisions of the amendments. He then announced this amendment to be the "house bill" on tariff and taxation. [laughter]. This is the Morrison bill.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, rising to a question of 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 (Holmes), whose long service and whose many years entitle him to the respect of the public, was and is in full possession of his mind. The expression used by that gentleman, or which I understood him to use, and which excited the feeling which prompted that warmth of expression that I now say I regret, was that I have had no communicacation with that gentleman on this subject, and I make this statement to the house here now because I heartily feel that I regret it, and I know of no more manly thing to do than give pub' expression of which my feelings are in this regard. [Applause.]

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

The speaker then proceeded to call the state for the introduction of bills.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, manifested a disposition to filibuster by calling for the reading of every measure to consume time and prevent the passage of the Missouri judicial bill, under the suspension of rules. But finally acting by the arrangments from the members of the Missouri delegation, the call was permitted to prodeed without interruption.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered a resolution which was referred, reciting that it is currently reported and generally believed that certain officials of the Union Pacific or Kansan Pacific railroad companies had been faithless to their trust in various ways and particularly by buying the stock of the Kansas Pacific at a nominal or small sum and transferring it to the Union Pacific and selling the same at a great profit, by which other and similar transactions have made great personal gains and neglected to account for the same to the Union Pacific, and directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the condition of both companies since the incorporation and see if the directors have made their joint report, which they should have accounted for to either company, and to bring in a bill authorizing the department of justice to commence proceeding to compel the directors to render a true accounting.

Other bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. Morrow, of Colorado, to protect the rights of honest traders and pre-emption settlers.

By Mr. Harris, of Georgia, to impose a graduated income tax.

By Mr. Mahoney, of New York, a resolution expressing the sympathy of the house of representatives with Mr. Gladstone and his associates to secure a free parliament for Ireland. Mr. Mahoney moved to refer the resolution to the committee on labor, but the house rejected the motion, 20 to 93, and referred it to the committee on foreign affairs.

By Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, a resolution for the appointment of a special committee consisting of five members to make inquiry into the administration of the affairs of the pension department and to report upon the propriety of continuing the excessive expenditure of money to carry on the present system.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, amending the act prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

By Mr. Houk of Tennessee, prohibiting the obstruction of interstate business.

By Mr. Miller of Texas, to aid the support of common schools.

Mr. Cobb of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the preemption, timber culture and desert land acts.

Mr. Cobb and Mr. Payson of Illinois, supported the bill and referred to the frauds which had existed, as they averred, in entries of land under the acts which it was proposed to repeal, Mr. Payson declaring that during the past four years ninety per cent. of the entries had been fraudulent.

Mr. Henley of California, opposed the bill on the ground that while the desert land laws should be amended, they should not be absoluteiy repealed.

Mr. Peters of Kansas, said that the enactment of the bill into a law would be in the the interest of the land grant railroads and the great cattle corporations.

Mr. O'Niell of Missouri, regarded the bill as a rainbow of hope to the idle workmen of the country. It was the best labor bill that could be passed this session.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa, and Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, made short speeches in support of the bill.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said that under the preemption, timber culture and desert land laws, vast areas of the public domain were being fraudulently appropriated by cattle syndicates and foreign land grant holders. An English lord had recently acquired 6,000 in Estes Park, Colorado, and this was but a sample of the many in which the public domain was being taken up. If this bill were passed the people's lands would hereafter be held for the people's homes.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—Yeas, 183; nays, 40.

Mr. Wade, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Missouri. Agreed to—164 to 5.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arthurkill, (the Baltimore & Ohio bridge.) Mr. Townshend briefly explained the provisions of the bill. The effect of the bill would be to reduce the cost of terminal charges in New York and produce a wholesome competition which would enable the producers of the country to market their products at less expense for transportation. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—139 to 3.

The house then adjourned.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1 a. m.—Indications for Missouri and Kansas are: Local rains, with winds generally southerly and nearly stationary temperature.

Bait (in Bottle), Hook and Line.

DEER PARK, June 7.—Despite the somewhat threatening clouds that hung persistently over the mountain this morning, the president and Colonel Lamont started about 9 o'clock for a trouting expedition. Their destination was one of the preserves of Mr. G. W. Delwader, fish commissioner of Maryland, situate on Deer Creek, about six miles northwest of this place. Delwader is expected to join them there.

The couple were supplied with trout accoutrements and intended to try their luck at casting through streams in this section of the country, but they are generally too narrow to make that style of work either pleasant or profitable.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont remained at the cottage, but were expected to go fishing in adjacent streams this evening, in company with the little sons of Senator Davis.

The weather is hot and sultry, and a rain storm seems imminent.

Deer-y Me.

DEER PARK, Md. June 7.—The president and Col. Lamont brought home a fine basket of trout this afternoon. The ladies took a ride but did not fish. Col. Lamont will probably return to Washington tonight, but the president's departure has not been decided upon. Hon. S. B. Elkins arrived this afternoon and will meet President Cleveland for the first time tomorrow.

Another Big Rate War.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A meeting of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger association held here today developed a crisis in the affairs of the organization. The principal disturbing element was the subject of coupons sold by outside ticket agents to travelers whose destination was Chicago, but who bought through tickets from eastern points to Kansas City and received a rebate from scalpers here. The same thing has been carried on from Kansas City to points east of Chicago with like results. General Passenger Agent Carlton, of the Alton, today offered an amendment to the association agreement to the effect that during the prevalence of the low rate it would be better to suspend the clause prescribing the minimum at which foreign coupons should be redeemed. The motion being opposed, Mr. Carlton said that after thirty days his company would net be bound by the agreement.

It is understood that General Manager Davis, of the Hannibal and St. Joe has already formally signed and forwarded to Arbitrator Wilson a notice of withdrawal on the part of his line. A meeting of the managers will be called before the notice goes into effect, but the differences are radical and it is doubtful if any compromise will be reached that will include a renewal of traffic agreement. The policy of the several roads seems to be wide apart on the commissioners business; also it is apparently probable the lines will ultimately adopt a pool organization with a division of earnings on an agreed per centage basis.

The following was passed:

Resolved, That in consequence of the cut rates from Chicago to Council Bluffs of $4.25 first-class, by the St. Paul railway, the net rates to all points beyond Kansas City in competition with the routes via Council Bluffs, be based on $4.25, and that eastern lines be given a basing rate of $5 to the same points. These rates are net to apply to Missouri river points south of Pacific Junction, or to points beyond Kansas City that are common competing points with the roads through Council Bluffs.

The Turf.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Weather pleasant, track fast, attendance extraordinarily large. The excitement over the eclipse stake was intense when at the starting time it was found that Freeland could not start, as he was lame. After some consultation the officers of the association decided to still add $100, each starter consenting to pay $5 entrance; the other conditions of the race remaining the same. The race turned out one of the best ever run in this country. There never was seen such a sight at a race track in the west as to the number present. The reporters' stand broke down, being overcrowded by the public. It is not thought any one was seriously injured.

First race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Wicklow, Montana Regent, Favorite, Annawan, Hattie Carlisle. Montana Regent won very easily by a few lengths, Hattie Carlisle second, eight lengths ahead, Wicklow third; time 1:08. Mutuals paid $9.

The sale and livery stables stake, three-fourths of a mile—Starters: Nanna, Mary, Ada Rose, Late Beauty, Jennie T., Favorite, Kittie R., Calcutta, Nellie C., Kelpie, Grisette. Jennie T. won easily by two lengths, Mary second, Kelpie third and five lengths off; time 1:16. Mutuals paid $11.50.

Ellis Wainright stake, one and a quarter miles—Starters: Estrella, Alfrd. Tennyson. Estrella won handily by one length, Tennyson second two lengths in front of Alfred third; time 2:18¾. Mutuals paid $16.10.

Extra race, the Eclipse stake, one and a half miles—Starters: Modesty, Duffy, Miss Woodford, McLaughlin, Volante, Murphy, Alta, Nelly; non-starter, Freeland. Betting: Miss Woodford $250, Volante, $85, Modesty $70, Alta $21. After they had run a short distance, Alta took a lead of two lengths, Miss Woodford second slightly ahead of Modesty third. They continued in this order for almost a mile, where the field closed up in a bunch. Miss Woodford then went to the front, followed by Volante and Alta. Miss Woodford was not headed and was winner by one length. Volante second five lengths in front of Alta third; time 2:25. Mutuals paid $285.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Mary Ellis, Ailee, Portpane, W. R. Woodward, Forest, Belle Pate; non-starter, Sallie L. First heat, Belle Pate won handily by one length, Mary Ellis second, Ailee third, Woodward fourth; time, 1:11¾. Mutuals paid $11.80.

Second heat—Woodward won by half a length, Ailee second, half a length in front of Mary Ellis third; time, 1:61. Mutuals paid $14.25.

Third heat—Woodward, never headed, won easily, Belle Pate second; time, 1:16¾. No mutuals.

Fifth race, one and one-quarter miles—Starters: Bee J, Topsy, Bootblack, Buford, Sovereign Pat, Favorite. Topsy won by half a length, Sovereign Pat second, half a length in front of Bootblack third; time, 2:11¾. Mutuals paid $10.60.

DEATH IN FLAMES.

Fatal Fires in Chicago and Louisville—Eight Persons Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Eight persons were smothered and burned to death in the frame houses at No. 717 and 719 south Canal street this morning. The names of the dead are as follows: Michael Murphey, aged 40; Mrs. Michael Murphey, aged 35; Annie Murphey, 9 years old; Nellie Murphey, 11 years old; Mrs. Mary Durkin, aged 30 years; Patsy Lavia, aged 9 years. a son of Mrs. Mary Durkin, three weeks old; Wm. Hand, aged 68 years. The fire broke out in the cellar at 733, Canal street.

Both houses were filled with smoke before any of the occupants were aroused. Many of the sleepers were doubtless smothered in bed, the flames following rapidly after the smoke, burning the bodies till they were unrecognizable masses of charred bones and flesh. The lower floor of No. 733 was occupied by John Raleigh, Jr. His wife was awakened by a sense of suffocation. She aroused her husband, who hastily donned a few articles of clothing. He threw up a window; the raging flames scorched his face, hair and moustache. Not hesitating a moment; he caught his wife in his arms and with a terrible effort threw her bodily through the flames out of the window. Her nightdress caught on fire, but with great presence of mind she extinguished the flames with her hands and then lent assistance to her husband in saving the lives of their two children. The fire had gained an additional headway and he was unable to put the children out of the same window. He then kicked on the wall to arouse the people on the second floor, and catching the babies in his arms he ran up stairs and jumped with them from the second story window.

The second floor of number 733 was occupied by the Durkin and Murphy families. No member of either of these families escaped. They were all evidently overcome by the smoke before any effort could be made to escape.

The upper floor was occupied by W. M. Hand, Jr., and his father lived with him. They were aroused by the smell of smoke. The young man caught up his children and jumped from the second story with them after assisting his wife to the street. He wanted to help his father down but the old man insisted on his jumping with the children. The aged form of the old man was seen at the window a moment and then disappeared just as he was about to leap.

It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was first seen by the watchman in the brewery near by. He started over to warn the occupants, and when in the rear of the burning house, he met a man who said, "There is a fire; you had better turn in an alarm." The man then disappeared up an alley. The watchman could not identify him if he should see him again. This is the third time the place has been set on fire.

A great delay was made in sending in the alarm, caused by the man who pulled the box not understanding its workings. The delay had much to do with the fatal result.

The origin of the fire was a mystery until a tub containing clothes saturated with coal oil was discovered in the basement.

The scene of the fire is in the midst of the quarter occupied by the poorer people. John Raleigh, who is landlord of both of the burned houses, said, "when the engines came and I told the men there were two families inside; they said they could not do anything until they had subdued the fire. When they got in the only member of the two families they found alive was little Johnny Durkin, a child about six weeks old, who may possible get well. In my opinion the fire was the work of incendiaries, though what their object could have been I cannot divine."

The houses have been fired twice before within a year.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—At 3:50 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the storeroom of the new Grand theater. The canvas and all of the scenery of the stage was burned. In five minutes after the discovery of the fire the entire stage was blazing furiously. The fire soon consumed all the middle of the block between Third and Fourth and Jefferson and Green streets. Eleven engines were by this time on the spot, and the firemen directed their efforts to stopping the spread of the flames.

All the interior of the Grand theater; of the building occupied by Bentley's school of medicine and several other tenants were burned out. Serious damage was done to other stores on both Green and Jefferson streets. The block was valued at $100,000 and is a complete loss.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the fire was gotten under control and the buildings, including the theater and the Davis block, were almost entirely destroyed. The loss on the building is $40,000; insured. Loss on the Grand theater furniture, $18,000; insured for $7,450; Kentucky School of Medicine, $5,000. Loss on stock to other occupants, $6,000, fully insured.

Topeka.

TOPEKA, June 7.—Fire last night destroyed a barn and contents belonging to Theodore Curran, a wealthy farmer residing four miles from Topeka on Calhoun bluffs. Seven horses including a valuable stallion, all implements, tools and harness, two vehicles and hay were destroyed. Loss $6,000, insurance $2,500. Work of tramps.

K. C. Brevities.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—The river at this point has risen three feet since yesterday morning and is 17½ feet on the gauge.

A Sabine, Mo., special says that a man named Graham has been arrested there charged with the murder of Judge Hunalt last Friday. There is talk of lynching.

A Jefferson City special says the supreme court today affirmed the verdict of the Carroll county circuit court sentencing Joel E. Anderson and Laurel Baugh to be hanged July 16 next for the murder of John Roe in April, 1884. The defendants were first sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary; they appealed on a technicality and the supreme court sent the case back for a new trial. This resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, which was today affirmed.

Through a Trestle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—The northbound passenger train on the Northwestern railroad, which left here at 12 o'clock today, run through the Santee river trestle midway between Stevens and the Santee river bridge, smashing up the coaches and killing six passengers: John S. Cole, Dr. G. G. Kinlock, Charles Inglesby, Jr., Miss McIver, of Carleston; Miss A. C. White, of Marion, and Miss Hannah Wilson, residence unknown. Conductor B. G. Mallmanien and Mail Agent F. M. Kenniker were badly injured. The accident is supposed to have resulted from an insecure rail.

Hard Aground.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 7.—An unknown four-masted schooner went ashore on the French western point yesterday.

HOME RULE DEFEATED.

In the House of Commons Yesterday, after a Long and Very

Exciting Debate, Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule was Defeated by

A Majority of Thirty on the Second Reading of the Bill—The Result will be the

Resignation of the Premier and his Followers, the Formation of a New Cabinet and the

Submission of the Question to the Constituency at an Election to be Ordered for Members.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

England.

LONDON, June 7.—The island of Chios, Turkey, has experienced an earthquake. No damage was done.

The political excitement throughout England and particularly in London is very great. The politicians of all parties are preparing for the general election with much more vigor than heretofore. A large number of Tories, aspirants for seats in the house of commons, are voting in favor of the Liberal Unionists' candidates in the district where the joint poll of the Conservative with that of the anti-Gladstone Whigs and will probably secure the election of the Unionists.

Gladstone entered the house of commons at 4:55 this afternoon and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noticed he was greeted with tremendous cheers. The Premier wore a white rose in his lappel. The house of commons was crowed to the utmost capacity at the hour of opening.

Mr. Gladstone replying to a question on paper, said that the government was unable to premise to incorporate the measures for a home rule government in England, Wales and Scotland in the revised Irish home rule bill, when it shall have been brought in during the autumn session in event of a passage of the second reading now.

5:50 p. m.—At this hour the conservatives are jubilant. They say they expect the defeat of the home rule bill by a majority of at least fifteen. The Parnellites are dubious about the outcome of tonight's division. They all declare that they would rather be defeated now than to have Gladstone make any more concessions.

The opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Lord Harington as they entered and took their places.

The Parnellites were all in good voice, and they gave Gladstone a most enthusiastic welcome.

In the common. Right Hon. George J. Goschen (Liberal) resumed debate on the home rule bill. He said the bill was a message of peace to Ireland which the premier's opponents said would be torn to fragments forthwith after its second reading. Sovereignty imperial parliament depended on the clause which it was highly probable the majority of the house would never consent to. If the bill passed a tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for control of education in that country. Regarding the question whether the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty, or lead to eventual separation, Goschen said he did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely upon assurances given by Irish members. The premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently, in indignation, refuted that assumption.

Mr. Gladstone, interrupting—That is gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of the cool statement that I had resolved to reconstruct the bill.

Mr. Goschen, resuming, said he saw the distinction but was unable to see how the premier could avoid the difficulty. The house is now informed that the bill is not to be reconstructed. [Cries of oh, oh, and cheers, amidst which Gladstone expressed signs of dissant.] Were the government going to stand by their bill or not? [Loud opposition and cheers.] It has been shown that the British parliament is not inclined to consider Parnell its dictator. [Loud cheers.] During recess, said Mr. Goschen, I heard one new minister of the crown had said it is certain Parnell would be dictator in the coming session. I think, however, Parnell's followers will now acknowledge their limits, whereat they see many who are prepared to grant some legislative autonomy to Ireland, would draw a line. Continuing, Goschen said the presence of Irish members at Westminster was incompatible with a separate Irish parliament. It would be impossible to include Ulster in the Dublin parliament [Parnellite cries of no, no]. The clause relating to taxation and finance also, continued Goschen, has inherent defects. Irish representation in the house of commons led directly to the question of the sovereignty of parliament which, if not destroyed, would be impaired and weakened. Until now it required an imperial parliament's moderating influence to deter Protestants and Catholics from making extreme demands. They were unable to ignore the differences of creed, class and race. A neutral hand is necessary to deal with rival sects, as in the case of the recent difficulty in Belfast.

The bill contained the elements of commercial, financial and legislative friction. The establishment of a separate executive would lead to separation; difficulties would rise under the foreign enlistment act and in cases like that of the Alabama, the imperial parliament would be responsible for the acts of the Irish executive. The Canadian executive is now in trouble with America. England is responsible for Canada and must settle the difficulty.

The premier's friends have condescended to reply to that argument.

Parnell was the next speaker and was loudly cheered by his followers. He said: I should ordinarily have lacked confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest, but I think thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just [cheers], and though inferior as I am at many points, I hope I shall not be so far back as usual. [Here, here.] Goshen sought, I think, very unfairly to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I joined in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent [here]; but neither do I say because evictions have been one numerous in Kerry than in all Westminster put together during months past that they constitute an excuse for those outrages though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce outrages I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether in Ulster or Kerry. (Hear hear.) While Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, he was absolutely ignorant of all circumstances in Ireland, his celebrated projected visit there last autumn, not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. (Cheers.) However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust in the future members will remember the importance and gravity of the accurrence which may follow in Ulster. These occurences can not go further at the outside than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what is said upon this subject and importance given the designs of Ulstermen. We do say and admit that these occurences ought to be condemned and should be stopped, but while Lords Randolph Churchill and Goschen say they must be put an end to by coercion, which he and his friends have been using for the past eight years, we would say with Gladstone try the effect of a safe government; (cheers) then if Kerrymen resort to outrage they will very soon find that the rest in Ireland will put a stop to it. (Renewed cheers).

The speaker said I do not pledge myself to all the details and qualifications but I say I would rather see the bill hung up 10 years by the body like the first order in Ireland, than to see it hung by this imperial parliament (cheers). I venture to express the opinion that the action on the imperial parliament with constant means of over-seeing, as is suggested by Chamberlain, would not have the same success and would not be so acceptable to the Irish people as the measure now proposed (cheers). When we have assembled in our own chambers in Ireland—and the different sections of Irish people—those causes and effects which always arise will come into operation again and lead to satisfactory results. We understand perfectly well that the imperial parliament has ultimate supremacy and ultimate sovreignty.

In accepting the bill we accept honorable obligations and pledge ourselves for the Irish people as far as we can pledge ourselves that the powers given shall not be abused; to devote all the energy, ability and influence we have with our people to prevent them from abusing the powers entrusted to them; that if abuses were to take place you would have just the same authority you would have whether this bill be brought forward or not. We had this measure accepted by all leaders of every section. The national feeling in Ireland, also outside of Ireland, in America and in every country where the Irish people are found, we have not heard a single voice raised against the bill by Irishmen, certainly not by any Irishman of nationlist opinion.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the bill failed to represent the views of the Liberal party. Whatever might be the result of the division, it was certain that the majority of the representatives of Great Britain would oppose the bill.

Mr. Gladstone followed. On arising he was loudly cheered. He expressed his pleasure at having listed to the masterly exposition—can not call it less—of the member from Cork. Mr. Gladstone then devoted himself to replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and denied he had promised that the bill should not be reconstructed.

During his speech he said I take it to be absolutely beyond dispute, upon broad, high, parliamentary grounds, that that which is to be voted upon tonight is the principle of the bill as distinct from the particulars of the bill. I apprehend it to be beyond all question that the members voting for the principle of the bill are entirely and absolutely free. It is the duty of the government to consider the parliamentary question and do everything they can with a view to a fuller and better application of the bill and add to those fine grounds, which have on a former occasion been so clearly explained, and from which there is no intention, in any sense, to recede. I suspect the question will be beset with more difficulties than have yet been examined and brought to light; but what I wish to observe, as far as this bill is concerned, is that this bill, whatever its rights or wrongs in other respects, is unquestionably a step, and an important step in the direction of federation. (Cheers.)

BULLETIN.

LONDON, May 8, 1:30 a. m.—The government was defeated by a majority of thirty on the second reading of the home rule bill.

France.

PARIS, June 7.—Twelve hundred and seventy of the striking iron miners at Decazeville have returned to work.

Prince Jerome Napoleon publishes a protest against the passing of the expulsion bill. He predicts that the chamber of deputies, by such conduct, will draw the republic into a civil war.

Austria.

VIENNA, June 7.—The reichsbire is debating the first of a series of laws against socialists, providing for a trial without jury.

Italy.

ROME, June 7.—During the celebration of the anniversary of General Garabaldi's death at Padua, the anti-Austrian demonstration resulted in a riot and a conflict with the police in which several persons were wounded. Fifty-eight of the rioters were arrested.

Type Slingers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 7.—The Thirty-Fourth Annual session of the international Typographical Union opened at 10 o'clock this morning at Lafayette Hall. The meeting was called to order by President Martin R. H. Witter, of St. Louis. When the roll was called 118 delegates from all sections of the country presented their credentials.

Mr. Wright of Washington, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union of North America request the passage by congress of the house bill restoring the prices of the government printing office in Washington to the rate paid prior to the passage of the act reducing the same.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow morning. The candidates for the presidency in Witter's place are William Ainsworth, of Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Seivers, of Chicago; Joseph Labodie, of Detroit, and Jno. Francy, of Buffalo. Ainsworth is a member of the Tennessee legislature, and is considered a very strong candidate. He will have the entire support of the southern delegation.

For chief organizer, David P. Boyer, of Columbus, is a candidate for re-election.

The fight of the convention promises to be upon the subject of stereotype plates, and a resolution will be offered providing that such plates shall not be used in union offices under any circumstances.

K. of L. Matter.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A special dispatch from Cleveland, O., asserts that the local leaders of the Knights of Labor regard the end of the order in its present form as very near. They say that Powderly has been conquered by the home club clique. That his recent denials of trouble in the organization are not calculated to strengthen him with the conservative elements. This element's candidate at Richmond in October next will probably be Tom Barry, of Michigan, who they say will lead the anti-home clubbers. It is claimed that the trades union delegates left Cleveland with no satisfaction whatever. In this also the home club influence predominated. It is said that its policy is to down trades unions, and to centralize all the power in the Knights of Labor, where it has control. A break is predicted in less than six months, and the leading trades unions will be with the conservatives against home club.

A Distressing Accident.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—During the contest for the Eclipse stake this afternoon at the fair ground the stand occupied by the press representatives collapsed and fell with a crash, carrying down with it the occupants and crushing those standing underneath. Following is a list of the killed and most severely injured: Chas. Dorr, assistant sporting editor of the St Louis Republican, sustained severe internal injuries from which he soon died.

Chas. J. Osborne, agent of the Associated Press, spine severely injured.

Joseph B McCullough, managing editor of the Globe-Democrat, wrist and ankle sprained.

C. F. Bottone, of Silver City, Colorado, shoulder broken, also injured about the head.

Patirck Skously, shoulder broken.

A. L. Carry, bruised about the head and limbs.

August Gesser, arm broken.

Many others were slightly injured.

The accident occurred during the last half-mile race when Miss Woodford forged ahead of Alta and took the lead. Every eye was strained to catch the exact position of the horses and those nearest the rail leaned over in excitement while those from behind crowded up so as not to lose sight of the least detail of the race. The combined weight of all the spectators on that part of the stand proved too great and the accident followed. It is expected that all of the injured will have recovered within a few days.

Fatal Explosions.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 7.—Six miners were badly burned by an explosion in the Mineral Spring colliery. The injuries of two are considered fatal and those of the others very serious. The men had entered the mine after the fire boss had notified them that all was safe.

TROY, O., June 7.—A boiler exploded this morning in the Rennsaler mill, one of the establishments of the Troy Iron and Steel works, which started up last week after two years of idleness. Michael Dumwort was instantly killed and Patrick Gayler so severely injured that he cannot recover. Eight others were injured but will probably recover.

No, Thank You.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The convention of the Almgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers was taken up today entirely with committee work. It is stated that the committee on the good of the order unanimously recommended to the association to decline the proposition to join the Knights of Labor.

Kicking for Their Fees.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The jurors before whom the Maxwell case was tried met this evening in an indignation meeting to protest against their having received no remuneration for their three weeks arduous labor. After the trial they applied for their fees and were told that there was no money wherewith to pay them.

At their meeting this evening a resolution was adopted requesting the governor to bring their complaint before the state legislature to provide some means to pay them for their work.

Would Die for the Cause.

CHICAGO, June 7—The Rock Island succeeded in moving out four cars of nails by non-union workmen this forenoon, consigned to it at Cummings. The rails were soaped, but this occassioned no serious delay. When the engineer started out, two women carrying children, deliberately threw themselves on the railroad track, but were removed by the police before the approach of the engine.

Grain in Sight.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The visible supply of grain in comparison with that of a week ago is:

Wheat	33,500,000
Increase	1,500,000
Corn	9,000,000
Decrease	800,000

Too Good for Him.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 7.—Alfred Long, charged with the murder, robbery and burning of the bodies of A. J. McBride and wife, together with the house and contents, was lynched. He confessed his guilt.

Died.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Rev. P. Church died at his house at Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday. He was one of the most prominent clergymen in this country.

Base Ball.

AT WASHINGTON.

St. Louis	1	Nationals	5

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	Cincinnati	0

AT BALTIMORE.

Metropolitans	8	Baltimore	6

AT NEW YORK.

New York	7	Chicago	7

Nine innings, darkness.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	5	Detroit	1

AT BOSTON.

Boston	2	Kansas City	3

AT LOUISVILLE.

St. Louis	4	Louisville	6

Ten innings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market

NEW YORK, June 7.

Money—On call easy at 1@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper at 4@5.

Sterling exchange dull at $4 87¾ for 60 days, $4 89 demand.

Governments—dull and steady.

State Bonds—dull and firm.

Railroad bonds—more active.

The total sales of stocks were 247,634 shares.

U. S. 2-per-cents	100¼
U. S. 4½-per-cents	111¾
U. S. 4-per cents	126
U. S. 6-per-cents of '95	125
Missouri 6 bonds	101¼
Chicago & Alton	141
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	131¾
Lackawaxa	127½
Lake Shore	83¾
Missouri Pacific	108¾
Northwestern	113¾
Reading	22¾
Rock Island	124¾
Union Pacific	53¾
Wabash	17¾
Western Union	61¾

Chicago Grain and Produce

CHICAGO, June 7.

The starting point for July wheat this morning was 78⅝; it broke off to 78¼ early in the session, rose to 79⅝, fell off and closed at 1 o'clock where it opened in the morning. The crop reports were conflicting but were generally of a somewhat discouraging character as far as affecting the spring, but the cables quoted dull and easy foreign markets. The buying here throughout the entire session, however, was on a free scale and the undertone remained strong. In the afternoon July rose to 79, broke off to 78¾ and closed in the late official trading at 78⅝.

The feeling in both corn and oats was strong throughout and an advance in price followed, which was well sustained.

Provisions were active and strong and closed at the highest prices current in a number of weeks.

Flour—Quiet and steady.

Wheat—Sales ranged: June, 76½@77¾, closed 77; July, 78⅛@79⅝, closed 78⅝; August, 78⅝@79⅝, closed 79⅝.

Corn—Sales ranged: Cash, 35¾; June, 34⅞@35¼, closed 35; July, 35¼@35¾, closed 36¼; August, 36⅛@37¼, closed 37¼.

Oats—Sales ranged: Cash, 27; June, 27¼@27, closed 27; July, 27¼@27¾, closed 27¾; August, 25¾@26, closed 25¾.

Rye—quiet; No. 2, 56½c.

Barley—dull; No. 2, 108@53c.

Pork — Sales ranged: Cash $8 95; June, $8 95; July, $8 70@8 95, closed $8 72½@8 80; August, $8 80@8 95, closed $8 87½@8 90.

Lard—Sales ranged: cash $6 10; June, $— July, $6 20.

Butter—creamery, 11@15¾; dairy, 10@12.

Eggs—9½c.

Receipts—wheat, 3,000; corn, 220,000; oats, 185,000.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat—July 78¾.

Corn—July 36⅛.

Oats—July 28.

Pork—July $8 85.

Lard—July $6 20@6 22½.

St. Louis Grain and Produce.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.

Flour—steady but unchanged.

Wheat easy and sold off ⅛@⅜c, rallied irregular, fluctuated and advanced to ⅛@¼c over Saturday where it closed.

Sales ranged: No. 2 red cash 77@77¾; June, 77 bid; July, 77¼@77¾, closing 77¼; August, 78¼@78¾, closing 78¾; September, 79⅝@80⅜, closing 80¼.

Corn—dull but higher; No. 2 mixed cash, 32; July, 32¼; August, 33¾; September, 34¾.

Oats—dead dull, no sale; No. 2